

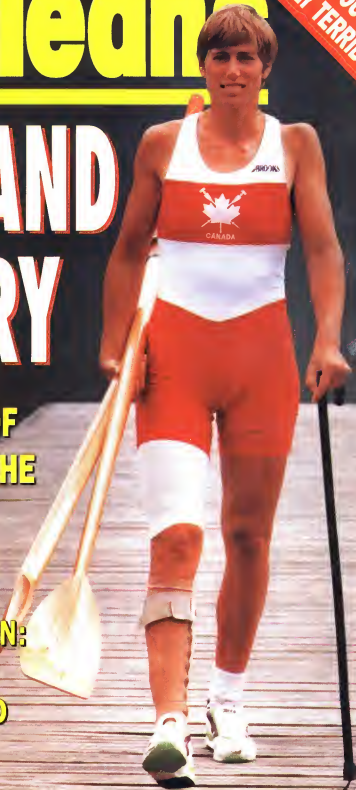
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GUTS AND GLORY

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OPENING NOTES

A blast for golfers,
a computer contender
and some interesting
comparisons

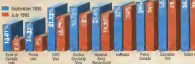
NO SEX TESTS, PLEASE . . .

Only once in Olympic history have authorities caught a male competitor posing as a woman. German high jumper Heidemarie Klein Ralle, in 1956. Despite that, the International Olympic Committee routinely conducts hair and skin chromosome tests on athletes in women's competitions to determine their gender. But critics say that some of those tests is conclusive. And now, the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women in Sport is urging IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch to abandon sex testing at the Games in Barcelona. "Having any women tested to keep men out is a blatant, old-fashioned kind of strategy" said COA's member Sandra Kirby, who was sex-tested when she competed, as a power, in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. One scientific method was used: rather than hair, IOC president Richard Pound revealed that some Olympic officials used a "broccoli test" to grow a hair from the armpit of a woman, known among sports athletes as the "broccoli and pole" test. That first approach was accepted as a male, because it was too invasive. Declared Kirby, "As athletes, we could be asked to turn our back on us as the force of a test, and that is not an ideal situation."



Credit on the chin

At 5.61 per cent, the Bank of Canada rate is at its lowest level since April, 2003. But the recent drop in related borrowing costs is small consolation to the millions of Canadians who together hold an estimated 47 million credit cards—an average of 2.3 cards for every adult in the country. Since credit card interest



POP MOVIES

Top film in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days ending July 16. (In brackets, number of screens/shows shown)

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. <i>A League of Their Own</i> (1992) | \$1,300,435 |
| 2. <i>Unconditional Soldier</i> (1991) | \$1,000,530 |
| 3. <i>Barbershop</i> (1994) | \$994,879 |
| 4. <i>Unleashed Entry</i> (1993) | \$699,835 |
| 5. <i>Sister Act</i> (1992) | \$633,744 |
| 6. <i>Perkins in a Kiss</i> (1991) | \$487,750 |
| 7. <i>Cool World</i> (1991) | \$486,506 |
| 8. <i>Overnight</i> (1992) | \$475,881 |
| 9. <i>Patrol Games</i> (1990) | \$380,265 |
| 10. <i>Newsprint</i> (1991) | \$366,000 |

DRIVING IN THE ATOMIC AGE

Three years ago, leaders of the newest science of golf at the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd Whiteshell Laboratories in Pinawa, Man., wanted to find out what would happen if they ran a few golf balls through the center's 13-million-volt non-destructive electron beam accelerator. The treatment, which appar-



But the 1000s of the bulls, had a surprising aspect. "If you're a heavy rider all the line, it seems to add 50 to 30 yards to your drive," says AGU Research spokesman Larry Sheeha. Now for \$20, including postage, you can purchase 100 more 12 oz. Tins of Tins for themselves. But explains Sheeha, "We make no claims it will work." And riders agree to enter the stance age will have to be patient according to Sheeha, the entire new releases arrive for 50 to 100 days. But a day and a week more looking. One old enthusiast who has tried the bulls is long-time Peter Schaefer, a member of the American Quarter Horse Association. He says that he has an animal he shows 25 yards further than a normal one, but he adds, "It doesn't help and not as better."

MAN VS. MICROCHIP

A mathematician professor at Florida A&M University in Tallahassee, Timiley, 63, has been the game's undefeated world champion for the past 27 years. That at the World Chessboard Championships in London in August, he will face what may be his toughest opponent over a computer program called Chinook, cannot alter the sudden flash of worry in his eyes when asked how he feels about the prospect of being replaced. Professor John Schaeffer of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Chinook can consider about 20,000 moves a second (according to Schaeffer, the human brain can contemplate no more than about 22 over the course of one hour). Schaeffer contends that Chinook has two things going for it: fearlessness and an insatiable thirst for knowledge. "It doesn't mind waiting on the edge of a cliff if it thinks it's the best way to proceed," he says. For his part, Timiley is clearly taking the upcoming match very seriously. "I'm going to be spending a great deal of time on this," he says. "The odds are pretty good that I have a better programmer than he—I mean it, too." The match with Chinook should conclude soonest.

Oh Canada, Oh Bother

Montrealer Kitcher, whose controversial book *Oh Canada! Oh Quebec!* has drawn heads of protest to March 1984 from many Quebecers, has a well-earned reputation as the bad boy of Quebec politics. The Guyanese author is now taking on a new role as an interpreter of the Canadian condition for British television viewers. Last month, the film magazine *Reflex* series, *Amusement* turned Kitcher to write and host a 45-minute documentary on Canada's linguistic and constitutional troubles for the show's season premiere on Sept. 29. Along with a mix crew, Kitcher will beam touring the country on July 25 to film what he promises will be "a very personal piece about what is going on in this country." "I would just like to get back to the people," he says.



Rewards for the faithful

Many more who have played key roles for Prime Minister Mulroney are about to hear the stent of call of new assignments—a major role for anyone so close to a politician trying to get in the pulch. *Canadian Magazine* journalist L. Ian MacDonald, a former Mulroney speech writer and biographer, will become information councillor in the Whitehall Embassy—a sought-after position that includes a house and a car. Phil Hemmick, on loan to Mulroney from External Affairs as his foreign affairs speech writer for the past two years, will become ambassador to Germany. Jeremy Kinsman, a top-ranking figure in External who accompanied Mulroney to the early-July Group of Seven summit in London, will go to Moscow as ambassador. In March, Mulroney signed out two top aides to receive celebratory treatment, introducing Kinsman to Russia's President Boris Yeltsin and Hemmick to post-Chavez ex-Holocaust hol-

A campaign contribution



causing a harpoon impalement that he did "change me forever." The Toronto senior was referring to a 1980 bus-and-truck accident in Baltimore that nearly killed his son, Albert, then a 6-ft defenceman. George blamed the sight of his son's battered body on the road to the current state of American democracy—"Along there in the gutter, was proof for us to give a second thought to it." In her speech, spokeswoman Marybeth Gosselin said she had no doubt about the impact of the accident on the public side of the prince of the stall at Baltimore's major hockey arena. University hospital for saving the boy's life. But Molodtsov neglected to mention that George turned to a respected Canadian neurosurgeon, Dr. Alan Hachens of the Toronto Hospital, who corrected severe damage to Albert's right eye. The doctor said Molodtsov felt he was not safe where he lived and moved to the United States. He also noted that the prince has no political leanings. "I don't care about any party I could see for or like because he isn't

PASSAGES



RECOVERING: Pope John Paul, 72, in a Rome hospital after surgeons removed an orange-sized cancerous tumor from his colon. They also removed his gall bladder after they discovered that it contained potentially deadly stones. A hospital spokesman said that the tumor was not related to an abdominal bullet wound that the Pope suffered in 1981 when Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca shot him during an appearance in St. Peter's Square. Among the thousands of get-well wishes that poured into the Vatican was one from Agca, now serving a life sentence in a Rome prison.

PED: Legros's British hanger Albert Pierrepont, 87, is a nursing home in Southport, En-

Prigent, during his 20-year career, Pierrepont hanged 433 men and 17 women before he retired in 1906. In 1900, he executed convicted murderer Timothy Evans, who was later exonerated and pardoned. Later, Pierrepont became an opponent of capital punishment—but only, he said, because it was not as effective a deterrent. Parliament abolished

offenders escape treason and arson involving "Her Majesty's dockyards"—Royal Navy installations.

Q&A: The head of Amnesty International, Annette Fischer, 48, and her husband, Carl, in a head-on car crash in Florence, Italy.



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COLUMN



Canada is a tyranny of excess tolerance

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Canadian apologists to monarchy. Politologically polite, Canadians have the manners of Europeans but are more circumspect and congenial. We are not a bawdy bunch. This is not a nation where anger roars its ugly head, but where people like to differ. A Canadian is generous speaking, more tolerant more than his American or European counterpart. But it is precisely this tolerance and openness that seriously hampers the country.

In fact Canada is a tyranny of tolerance. We have politicians who are so receptive to so many requests, needs and requests that they never make choices, they throw money at everything and, as a result, they fail to make anyone happy. Like parents who indulge their children, they have helped turn us into a squabbling pool of whining, spoiled special-interest groups and regions.

And yet it should be obvious that to spare the rod is to spoil the country. It is not only a matter of spending too much money on everything from grants for gay poetry, most sculptures are questionable regional development programs. This is harmful because there is also a growing awareness here that our leaders are followers, which leaves us, adolescent-like, in a state of high anxiety as to what we are going to be if we ever grow up. Or whether our parents can pay the rent. Lacking confidence, Canadians don't spend and corporations don't invest in the future, conforming to a language recession. Fairly aware of our shortcomings, we don't put our best face forward in a world where reputation counts for a great deal, both politically and economically.

The worst example of excessive tolerance is the country's seemingly unresolvable constitutional talks. There, Canadians once again are visibly downgraded by what they do best: politeness. Tolerating everyone else's opinion on the way towards working out a compromise that every single party will be unhappy about. One premier, on a social charter, is in a bind, he gets a half-baked one. Another wants a Triple E Sen-

To spare the rod is to spoil the country. It is not only a matter of spending too much on grants for gay poetry and meat sculptures.

ate and gets a compromise. Then there are the aboriginals. Who must that some fancy concept of self-government be embodied in a new constitution even though the public has no understanding of its significance, if it has any.

As for the architect of a fairly well lit 30 overvalued children who do nothing but fight all the time, consider the history. A deal was struck in 1981 during Pierre Trudeau's time, just before the Constitution was reprinted, even though the Parti Québécois tried to sabotage it by refusing to sign. Since, along come that consummate non-Canadian prime minister, Brian Mulroney, who thought it was admirable that Quebec was left out. He hoped neither deal with all 30 provinces called Minsk Lake, but following a three-year cooling-off period, Premier Clive Wells and others negotiated an agreement signed by their predecessors and the whole thing unravelled. Rather than give up trying to cut a new deal with people who reneged the last time, Mulroney returned to the fray, spending millions of dollars and months to try again.

This is a vicious game too. After all, constitutional deals are still unravelled, and then there is another Premier Robert Bourassa, who has refused to negotiate with the others, as

speaking beyond that in the largest part in political history. The strategy must be that he will get more concessions by not being at the table because it means the other side must second-guess his desires. Bourassa says that he wants more than Minsk Lake. Why should he expect that? His behavior is unacceptable. But the fact that new governments, encouraged by our Prime Minister, feel away again, second-guessing the absent Bourassa's desires. Illustrates the wretched nature of Canadian leadership. If Quebec wants to cut a new deal constitutionally, it should be at the table. If it doesn't want to be at the table, that is its choice. If it wants to leave Confederation, then it can try to convince its citizens to leave. If its citizens agree that they want to leave, then they must negotiate acceptable divorce terms with the rest of the country.

The point is, if Mulroney and the new Anglo provinces simply ignored Quebec while it posed, life would still go on. There was really not a burning reason for Mulroney to reopen the constitutional question that Trudeau settled in 1985 without Quebec's signature. Sometimes one must admit that the situation is imperfect and not very nice, but that it is simply the way things are because some people refuse to be reasonable. It was encouraging to hear Ontario Premier Bob Rae state publicly that he would boycott talks until Quebec came to the table. However, such right negotiations will do the same until Bourassa comes to his senses and negotiates in good faith.

Generally, an absence of tough-mindedness affects all levels of political life. A case in point was the incident this spring when a group of thugs in Toronto broke through store windows, went on a looting binge after the Los Angeles riots. Profoundly, the social-structure groups cracked up the issues. The professional political activists whined on and on that the riot was a symptom of deep social problems: police brutality, discrimination, deprivation, prejudice, an inadequate school system, unemployment, etc. (Socio-Economic) had appointed a commission to examine racism, then requested millions of dollars to create some employment for black youths.

Such a response only makes weak politicians point out they have done something. In Quebec, unacceptable behavior must be treated with tolerance. The thugs who looted should be jailed or be deported if they are immigrants. Instead, Canadians are told that they should feel guilty about the misbehavior of criminals. These governments spend oceans of money on government-run social services, commissions and waste-work projects for kids who should, instead, simply go back to school if they can't get jobs in the summer.

Canadians are simply incapable, like tongue-tied adolescents with an unhealthy respect for their "elders." Citizens must become independent. We must elect politicians who would force Bourassa to get to the table or get lost. We must have leaders who will throw things into the fire to encourage people to hit the books and refuse to finance gay poetry or sculptures and tell us that we should have better laughs on up. Men give finish last.

A CABINET CRISIS

Even the seemingly surreal world of Canada's constitutional reformers, it was a spectacularly quick descent from jubilation to recommitment. The celebrating began on July 7, when a visibly delighted Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced that the tentative constitutional agreement he had just reached with the premiers of nine provinces marked a "historic day." Two days later, Quebec's Robert Bourassa—the only present rat of that part of the process—had his own praise, saying that the consensus among his provincial counterparts gave him cause to "rejoice." But in the same code of Canada's constitutionalists, few words—especially words of praise—ever mean exactly what they seem to suggest. By last week, the agreement appeared on the verge of collapse—and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was trying to find ways to repair the damage and avert a deeply divided cabinet.

For millions of Canadians, it was a week in which the process of constitutional negotiation became as hellish as the latest proposals themselves. Two weeks ago, many people—believing some provincial governments—shared to believe that the agreement forged by Clark and the nine English-Canadian premiers would require only minor modifications before winning acceptance from all provinces, including Quebec. But almost overnight, those hopes disappeared under an avalanche of opposition from Quebec's political elite. The rift between supporters and opponents of the new proposals also threatened the delicately balanced coalition of western Conservatives and Quebec nationalists that Mulroney has managed to hold

THE MULRONEY CABINET SPLITS OVER THE LATEST PROPOSALS TO REFORM CANADA'S CONSTITUTION

together since 1984. Solidarity, the federal government's best hope for averting a full-blown political crisis, now rests on plans to hold a first ministers' conference as soon as possible. Said one Mulroney associate: "This thing is very close to blowing up on us."

The cabinet rift became public when both International Trade Minister Michael Wilson and Justice Minister Donald McEwen sharply criticized the agreement for not doing enough to reduce interprovincial trade barriers. Later, during a stormy six-hour cabinet meeting, most of Mulroney's Quebec ministers voiced opposition to the proposals and Clark's willingness to accept the role of an equal, instead of chief negotiator—Triple E.—Seaside he faced competing pressures from westerners, who argued that the Triple E concept could not be altered any further.

Mulroney, apparently eager to avert rumors that he and Clark are in odds over the proposal, defended the minister before his cabinet col-

leagues. Still, the Prime Minister made it clear afterward that he is prepared to respond and amend the package. Declared Mulroney: "There is no question of my government being associated with any initiative whatsoever that would have the effect of isolating Quebec." Later, a stone-faced Clark denied his own earlier or Wilson and other Tories, including Quebec senators Solange Chaput-Kollind, Gérard Boudrias, Claude Gauthier and Roch Faidie, he said that he told Wilson that "I did not think it was appropriate for him to make his feelings public."

Calling a first ministers' meeting would present serious risks for both Mulroney and Bourassa. The two men have repeatedly said that there is little point in holding such a conference unless agreement is almost certain. Their reasoning is that the federal crisis would suffer if Bourassa enters his two-piece beyond of such sessions, but was unable to win any major concessions. "That would clearly not be helpful on the eve of a potential referendum," Mulroney said last week, referring to Quebec's plans to hold a vote on its future by Oct. 26. But aside to both men and that Bourassa was prepared to hold a conference as long as he obtains prior "clarifications" on diverse relatively minor issues in the agreement. Failing that, Mulroney would likely move unilaterally by taking a parallel proposal to Parliament.

It could be the catalyst for an equal Senate has been at the forefront of politics in Western Canada for nearly a decade, it appears to have caught many Quebec politicians by surprise—and out of sorts. As a result, federalists in Ottawa and in Quebec spent most of last week scrambling to distance themselves from various parts of the proposed constitutional agreement. At times, the pace was almost comical.



Pro-independence rally in Montreal last week; anger

over the terms of a single week, Christian Dufrane and Claude Beaudry, two prominent spokesmen for Quebec's largely independentist community, strongly condemned the proposal, then condemned, then praised the constitutional package.

Several Quebec Tories, meanwhile, initially would caution approval of most elements of the proposal, but later scrambled to fall into line with the near unanimous media condemnation of the package in their home province. Defense Minister Marcel Masse, for one, be-

gan by suggesting that Quebec might accept an equal Senate if it was other concessions. Within a week, he had toughened his stance to the point of rejecting much of the package.

As the opposition grew, allies of Clark suggested that he was unfairly being made the scapegoat for an unpopular agreement in order to give Mulroney the leverage he needs to reopen the deal. They pointed out that Mulroney's most senior constitutional adviser, Paul Teller, attended the meeting at which the proposal was reached. Speaking privately to Mulroney's supporters, respondents that Clark had "aggressively" took control of the meeting and had refused to let Teller speak. But they also insisted that Clark had been acting with the Prime Minister's approval. Their repeated reassurances of that point reflected, in part, their recognition of Clark's status as their most credible negotiator—and their fear of a total breakdown in the talks if the premiers decide that Ottawa has not dealt with their strategy fairly.

However, although Mulroney was in Europe at the time of the agreement, and did not see a summary of the accord until the following morning, there was little in the first document that would have come as a surprise to anyone following the talks. That is particularly true of the proposal for an equal Senate, which Clark and the premiers openly discussed after meeting in Toronto on July 3.

Clearly, some of the government's problems stem from a willingness to gloss over the major constitutional disagreements within its ranks while celebrating more modest gains. But now, and so Quebec's Conservative MP who doubts the plan for an equal Senate, "He is no longer willing to stand together—we must be in it or out of it, we are not standing for it." That was a sharp reminder of the challenge confronting the Mulroney government with time and patience fast running out on its efforts to reform the Constitution, cabinet and caucus members will first have to find a way to agree among themselves.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH is in Ottawa

National Notes

IMPROVED RELIEF

Federal Finance Minister John Crosbie announced more money for the 19,000 Newfoundland fishermen and plant workers left without their livelihood after Ottawa closed the northern cod fishery for two years. From Aug. 1 until the end of this year, the depleted western waters will rise to \$409 a week in compensation—compared with the \$355 a week announced earlier. They then will have to choose among a variety of skills development programs to qualify for maximum benefits until the spring of 1994, when the fishing moratorium is expected to end.

A CONSERVATIVE RESUME

A Gallup Canada poll showed the Conservatives in second place for the first time since December, 1989. The July 6 to 11 poll showed the Conservatives with the support of 39 per cent of decided voters, up from the previous first last month, but 30 points behind the Liberals. The NDP stood third at 18 per cent, followed by the Reform party at 10 per cent.

NEGOTIATING A FIXED LINK

Federal Public Works Minister Blaine Hickey said that Ottawa will resume negotiations with Calgary-based Stantec Crossing Inc. over a three-contract highway bid to build a \$900-million bridge linking Prince Edward Island to the mainland had earlier been rejected because of technical problems Hickey added that, if the parties can agree on new terms, construction on the controversial 14-km fixed link could begin next spring.

A RACE SCHEDULE

Ottawa Correctional Services Minister Allan Rock outlined the temporary closure of a Hamilton training school for prison guards following the leaking of a ministry memo detailing allegations of sexual assault against two female students during a night of wild, drunken partying. While Premier Bob Rae managed Piché's deputy minister following the disclosures, Piché rejected opposition calls for his resignation.

SNIPING OVER SALAHAD

Canadian fisheries officials announced plans to intensify fishing along the U.S.-Washington state marine boundary in an attempt to prevent U.S. fishermen from capturing large numbers of B.C. sockeye salmon. Canada is responding to a U.S. announcement that its fishermen will take 520,000 more fish from their territorial waters this season than is permitted under the 1983 Pacific Salmon Treaty between the two nations.



CANADA WATCH

As opposition to the latest revised bill proposals gathered force in Quebec, Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark found himself increasingly isolated in the federal cabinet. Several senior ministers openly opposed the agreement, while House Minority Leader Mulroney offered only qualified support. In other developments:

A public opinion poll conducted by a Montreal tabloid indicated that 64 per cent of Quebecers opposed the most recent constitutional package, while 37 per cent supported it and 28 per cent

remained undecided. More than half of those polled said Quebec should reject the only bills, a British Premier Bob Rae said that he will keep off future constitutional meetings unless Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa agrees to the negotiating table.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"When you make a commitment you live with it. You don't change your mind the next day simply because some people do not like it."

—Assembly of First Nations Chief George Maniwash, commenting that some federal cabinet ministers were working to undermine the gains made by nations in the constitutional talks.



Westray mines; Cameron (below) accusing rivals of exploiting miners' deaths

Thunder out of Westray

An embattled premier defends his record

Donald Cameron is highly sensitive to criticism. Donald Cameron shows little patience with his political rivals. And in his Halifax office last week, the 65-year-old New Scotland premier acted according to form. He scolded against his opponents in the provincial legislature for treating him with parts of the "lowest form of 18th-century diplomacy" by an expression of their support for the "Western world" in Plymouth, N.S., on May 8. Said the Tory leader: "I never see such a brazenly explicit political benefit: the way this has been." Indeed, since the disclaimer, the premier has endured a torrent of criticism for championing the pro-European-independent cause. But Cameron denies that he is a "pro-European" man. He says he is a man to Toronto-based Carruthers Resources Inc. to encourage the construction of the mine east of his home riding of Pictou East. "In the end, the people will decide," he added. "And

The people's verdict, in fact, is probably only months away. Although the Canadian government can wait until September, 1993, to call an election, Tory strategists can force a vote in the early fall. That would enable the government to campaign for re-election before the opening of public hearings into the Westley disaster, scheduled for sometime in October. And the Conservatives, who now have a two-seat majority in the 58-seat provincial legislature (Conservatives, 29; Liberals, 23; NDP, three; one independent), clearly have a strong

battle to extend their 14-year hold on power in Nova Scotia. A poll released last week by Omnicore Research Ltd. showed that the Conservatives had 26 per cent support, compared with 25 for the opposition Liberals and 29 for the NDP. Noted Bruce Crowley, a political science

Despite those challenges, the two-headed politicians has persisted over a remarkably turnaround in his party's fortunes. When he won the leadership in February, 1991, he inherited a government that was facing almost certain defeat in the polls. The former dairy farmer swiftly began closing up the government's performance and, straightfaced as a politician, Stewie was given credit for his officer from John Deere—appointed to the Senate by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney—who has instituted a series of sweeping reforms to end paragon and exposed widespread spending cuts to slash the following year's deficit. Bedford, Bedford County, New York, are counting some people that we are serious about change."

So far, however, those efforts have failed to

resolves Nova Scotia's major problems—a state industrial base, status federal transfer payments and overburdened health-care and education systems. Strategists for both the Conservatives and the Liberals say that the campaign will focus primarily on the fundamental definition of what a government should be and should do. Added John Young, president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association: "This is shaping up as one of the watershed elections in Nova Scotian history."

The choices have rarely been more distinct. The Conservatives, say party strategists, plan to run a 'Cameron-oriented' campaign, emphasising the premier's economic conservatism and his vow to reduce the size and cost of government, as well

as to end political patronage. That strategy is designed to contrast Cameron with Liberal leader Savage, 60, a Welsh-born physician and former Dartmouth major who critics accuse of being a free-spender. The Liberals plan to respond by portraying Savage as a team player who can attract candidates with the ability to manage the province's stretched finances. "We does not have to learn how to play the bassoon to conduct the orchestra," said Savage, who took over the leadership in June.

The Conservatives' biggest concern now is controlling the damage to the perimeter from his rule is helping reopen the Wotway coal mine in 1991. As a member of Buchanan's government, Cameron announced a \$12-million provincial loan to Wotway in 1988, and was instrumental

it securing an \$85-million federal loan guarantee along with \$5 million in subsidies. Then, in 1990, Cornuag won a lucrative contract to supply 700,000 tons of coal a year to Crown-owned Nova Scotia Power Corp. The province also agreed to pay for an extra 275,000 tons a year if Cornuag failed to find another buyer.

Last week, Cameron strongly defended his support of the project and denied any undue favoritism. "If people want to look at the facts, then I am quite happy," the premier asserted. "If they want

to believe the policies, that's fine. I can only deal with the issues that I can change." But as he approaches his first campaign as premier, the politician who professes to turn partisan politics into likely to find himself at the centre of a swirling controversy.

JOHN DeMONT on *Malice*

A twisted case

Police investigate a series of brutal crimes

In the topography, notes are linked by a single dash and ending in italics. In October, Caroline Case, a 43-year-old Toronto merchant and mother of three, watched shortly after a telephone conversation with her 19-year-old daughter. The next night, she was awakened by a scream. In 1990, Mercedes Lewis studied vigilantes established in a dark near the Devil's Pulse just off the road to the scenic towns of Clalden 45 km northwest of Toronto. There has been no trace of the missing women, and police say that she was almost certainly the victim of a serial killer. In April, the bodies of two other Transmanitans, Ian and Nancy Rhodden, were discovered by a family member in the trunk of their taxi Chevrolet outside their house in a prosperous north Toronto neighborhood. The following day, police found a Cadillac belonging to the couple in a parking lot. The case was closed. Last week, the search for evidence in these two cases led members of the Ontario Provincial Police and the Metro Toronto police to Vancouver to question David Alexander Stone, a 28-year-old native of Ontario.

The RCMP earlier arrested Snow in North Vancouver following a domestic weekend-long assault in a forested mountain park. They charged him with 30 criminal counts, including attempted murder, kidnapping and sexual assault. Snow is accused of two violent attacks on Vancouver-area women that began on June 29. The Ontario police, meanwhile, wanted to speak to Snow about the two California cases. The duo also had a warrant for Snow's arrest in California over a March 28 abduction of an elderly Toronto couple and wanted to question him about another incident on March 28, in which two couples were threatened at a gazebo at a cottage less than 16 km from the one-snooze farmhouse that the slain Blacklacks had owned.

The barefoot, unshaven and handicapped man who walked into the North Vancouver court last week resembled the earlier Ontario police description of a tall, thin man with strong body odor, rotting teeth and foul breath. According to police, Snow deserted his Druggville home earlier this year and lived in abandoned buildings in Colorado and on his sled in British

Seper after Vancouver arrest: Missed under bridge

ough, 150 km to the east. Pulcr also said the Snow was armed and potentially suicidal, a description that some of Snow's neighbors in acquaintances in Oronoque find difficult to accept. Sait Klaus Startelsson, for one, who operates a greenhouse across the road from Snow's one-story brick house. "I still have fond memories of it. I used to cut the house

him sometimes. 'We were good neighbors'

Initially, police treated the disappearance of Case, who owned a Far East import gift shop, as a kidnapping. But the absence of any ransom demand caused them to abandon that theory. Meanwhile, an autopsy revealed that Nancy Rivadeneira, a 46-year-old public health nurse, had been strangled to death while her 54-year-old husband, a printer in a real estate brokerage, had died of asphyxiation.

town's North Vancouver station followed a three-hour manhunt as solving more than 40 police officers equipped with infrared scanners, hot copiers and search dogs. The search began after a man abducted a 19-year-old woman on July 13. Later that day, police found her and another young woman whose disappearance nine days earlier tied up in Mission Seymour Park. The search ended about four a.m. the next day after a man forced a woman into a restaurant, triggering a chase there.

Police and that Snow had arrived in Vancouver in mid-April and had been living under bridges and in the dense bushes of Mount Seymour Park. After these hearings lasted two weeks, B.C. provincial court Judge D. Campbell ordered a preliminary hearing on the charges against Snow on May 24. The court also imposed a publication ban on information disclosed during court proceedings and on any information that might lead to the identification of the Vancouver-area victims. And while the waiting Ontario police officers, who were granted only a brief respite by Snow's lawyers, worked on their investigations, the residents in Snow's home town of Ontario were remained stunned by the recent turn of events. Those who knew how to find that building, bespokened Snow has always been a quiet, polite man who used to be known. Unmarried, he lived alone in the last house on the street in a group with two brothers and a sister. Deploying a long-held passion for antiques and other collectibles, Snow spent much of his spare time at auction sales and flea markets. He sits now a local shop, Smyth's. Timbers Antiques, that went out of business last year. Many of the items found were rekindling the road to Ontario's train station.

Little of what Orangeville resident James S. Snow squares with the state's allegations that he now faces. But some of them are clearly hoping that his arrest will mark a breakthrough in the investigation into the area's grisly series of recent crimes. Saul Rusal Skortoboin, "A lot of people here didn't feel safe—with some cases," says.

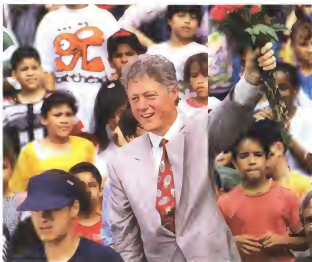
BRIAN BENICMAN with JILL QUINN on
Halloween

IN THE CENTRE LANE

CLINTON AND GORE
COURT MIDDLE
CLASS SUBURBAN
AMERICA AS
MAVERICK ROSS
PEROT DROPS OUT

Under the benign gaze of the Statue of Liberty, Senator Edward Kennedy hosted a last tour of New York City's harbor last week and regaled 118 fellow Democrats from his home state of Massachusetts with the tale of his great-grandfather's arrival from Ireland in 1844. Back then, said the man who has long been his party's standard-bearer on liberal policies, the United States welcomed poor, huddled masses to its shores with the promise of a brighter future. But Kennedy cautioned that, now, America is at a decline, with splintering of society highlighting the land. Yet on the eve of a convention that would nominate Arkansas Gov. William Clinton as the Democratic candidate for president, Kennedy gratefully endorsed a more moderate trend of leadership for his party—and the country. "We'll still Clinton as president," he said the delegates should elect the best, "we can re-create hope and unity."

Shutout of the White House in the past three elections, the Democrats served notice last week that they are trying to chart a new, centrist course in this year's campaign. And even as Clinton, 45, and his running mate, Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, 44, put the finishing touches on their convention acceptance speeches, the urgent necessity of broadening their constituency beyond the party's traditional liberal base was highlighted by a startling development in Dallas: Illinoisan Jesse Ross Perot announced that he was withdrawing from the presidential race that he never quite brought himself to formally enter. Concluding that he "could not win in November," the maverick independent, who spent \$15 million on his unofficial campaign and motivated millions of supporters nationwide with his outrageous condemnations of Establishment politics, feared what had been expected to be a three-man battle into a traditional two-



Clinton on New York City's Lower East Side: "This is our chance to change"

party contest. With Perot's abandoned backing now dividing where to direct their support, both the Democrats and the Republicans quickly began to vote their line.

While many analysts pointed out that the bulk of Perot's followers were disgruntled Republicans, they did not rule out the possibility that the Democrats, unopposed and united by Clinton's campaign calls for economic renewal and a "new covenant," could eventually attract a significant number of them to their camp. In his acceptance speech, Clinton courted middle-class suburban America by stating that his party planned to forge an alliance between business and government in an effort to generate new wealth. "The choice we offer is not conservative or liberal, Democratic or Republican," Clinton told the convention. "It is different. It is new and it will work."

For four days in Manhattan's Madison

Square Garden, Democratic luminaries, including not only Kennedy but also activist Jesse Jackson and New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, rallied to Clinton's call. They repeatedly urged the need for change, which had been a key theme in Perot's unofficial bid for the presidency. And on the convention floor, delegates quickly pointed out that the move to the center had, as Perot himself noted in his withdrawal statement, "revitalized" the Democrats. Leonard Babin, a 30-year-old delegate from Boston, argued that Clinton's plan for

the wisdom of that strategy. Subtly confident of victory in the Nov. 2 election, many Democrats credited the firebrand Texas with underwriting Bush's credibility. Said 42-year-old delegate Joyce Hagan, a congressional aide from Tennessee: "Perot has got people to ask questions and to say that we need change."

But Bush fought back. "I have a message for anyone who supported Ross Perot and anyone who identifies with that frustration that brought them together," the President said at the end of a two-day fishing trip at Jackson Hole, Wyo. "I hear you—you've come through loud and clear." And publicly, at least, the Republicans warmed rhetoric at Perot's decision not to run. They also applauded that the Bush camp is likely to reassert its successful 1988 campaign tactic of portraying the Democrats as "tax-and-spend liberals," despite Clinton's pro-business stance. "You have a very liberal Democratic ticket," said Charles Black, a senior Bush adviser. "It may take us a while to communicate that to everybody. But finally, I put us back in the lead of once that we're good."

Many of Perot's devotees clearly remained bewildered by the unexpected turn of events. Jan Jansen, the 60-year-old co-ordinator of the Perot campaign in Georgia's Cobb County, a suburb of Atlanta, said that although he supported Bush in 1988, he is now astonished about who to vote for because he has little confidence that either of the mainstream parties can solve the country's problems. Many others were just angry. Matthew Lifshutz, who chaired Perot's campaign in New York state, said that the "buses" should be enhanced. Lifshutz accused Perot of "breaking the hearts of some of the best people in America," and announced that he would support Clinton.

The message of change that emerged from the Democratic convention last week resonated with at least some Perot supporters. "They're young people and they should be stronger," said Tye Sanders, a 60-year-old retired construction operator for The Green Power Co., of the Chelsea-Gore district. "If they will really try to strengthen this country and, then I think I'd prefer to vote to Bush." Added Sanders, who gathered perotists in Cobb County to get Perot on the state's ballot: "The last 10 years haven't shown us a thing—except that special interests have gotten really rich."

Enraged by their convention turnout, Clinton and Gore immediately hit the campaign trail. Developing the polls which showed that Clinton enjoyed a 2-to-1 lead over Bush, the two candidates began a six-day swing through nine Eastern and Midwestern states. "This is our chance to change America," Clinton said before launching a campaign bus in New York. "Let's take it." But with the Republicans warning a bipartisan coalition/brotherhood as they prepare for their own convention beginning on Aug. 17 in Dallas, the "White House" remains prominent later months ahead.

HILARY MACKENZIE in New York City with MARY L. LEE in Atlanta

World Notes

BABIN TAKES THE HILM

After forming a coalition government with leftist and religious parties, making a 15-year reign by the right-wing, Islamist, hereditary Labor Party leader Youssef Habib stepped out that he would meet Cairo by talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and aimed to visit other Arab capitals to represent Middle East peace talks. Meanwhile, President George Bush sent Secretary of State James Baker to Jerusalem to stress that American-backed leaders should lead the previous government's policy of building Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land.

AN ENGLISH PEACE

Blunders of the three warring factions in Bosnia-Herzegovina agreed to a ceasefire at talks in London. But as battles continued in northeastern Serbia and northeastern Bosnia and Croatia, Western air and naval forces patrolled the Adriatic coast. And in Ottawa, the department of national defense announced that the 800 Canadian peacekeepers, led by Maj. Gen. Lewis MacKenzie, would soon end their duty tour in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

POLITICS AND PUNISHMENT

An Algerian military court sentenced two leaders of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) to 12 years' imprisonment for conspiring against the state. The verdict ignited nationwide riots that killed at least three people. The riots passed to erupt a 1991 general election in the North African nation, when the military seized power and cancelled the vote.

A CHILLING CONFESSION

In Guilford, Mass., a man serving a life sentence for kidnapping a 20-year-old girl admitted to killing the people. If the confession, which is being investigated, turns out to be true, 26-year-old musician Donald Leroy Evans would be the most prolific mass murderer in U.S. history.

REMARKABLE LABOUR

Britain's Labor Party elected moderate 53-year-old Scottish lawyer John Smith as its new leader. Smith replaces Neil Kinnock, 58, who quit after losing to John Major's Conservatives in a general election on April 4.

HAVEL RESIGNS

Czechoslovak President Václav Havel announced that he would resign this week after the parliament of Slovakia, the eastern region of the divided Czechoslovakia, elected a new leader. Havel's resignation was expected in the federal parliament blocked Havel's re-election.

Letter from Bendery

Moldova's dirty war

The walls of the 17th-century Bendery fortress are reminders of the battles that raged here at one time.

—from a 1988 tourist brochure titled "Welcome to Soviet Moldavia"

Burned-out buses and muzzling guns, rather than fortress walls, are now the reminders of war in Bendery, a small town straddling eastern Moldova (formerly Moldavia), all but 30,000 of the city's former 120,000 inhabitants have fled for safety, and smashed buildings and broken graves are signs of another bloody ethnic conflict on the edge of the collapsed Soviet empire. Since March, more than 600 people have died along the so-called Dniester River in clashes between Moldovan forces and predominantly Slav separatists, many of them ethnic Russians, in the self-proclaimed Trans-Dniester Republic. A narrow strip of territory and farmland 225 km long and averaging to just 45 km at its widest point, the republic is struggling to bring life to Moldova and its ethnic Romanian majority. An uneasy ceasefire now hangs over the region, frequently broken by artillery duels, automatic-weapon clashes and the spread reports of sniper fire.

Near a city centre that was strewn with the rubble and debris of war, Prokhor Tarabochia, 66, a sturdy red-haired pensioner who has refused to leave Bendery, waits for her city. "I came here from Russia 40 years ago to help build Bendery," said the former construction engineer. "Now, it is in ruins." Across the street from a wrecked state food store, weary but undaunted rebels stressed that they would never again submit to Moldovan rule. Said 49-year-old Alexander Solovtsov, a grey-haired former Soviet Army sergeant: "Our independence has been forged in the blood of our fallen comrades." But Moldovan loyalists continue to reject the breakup of their state, and the conflict has turned the apple orchards and asparagus fields along the Dniester into an unlikely front line in a conflict that threatens to engulf Moldova in a wider war with nearby Russia.

The first signs of war appear 38 km south-east of Tiraspol, the capital of the secessionist region, on Moldova's border with Ukraine. There, heavy concrete barriers slow traffic from the port city of Odessa, which offers Ukraine prices to make a profitable exchange of vehicles against Trans-Dniester. The policemen are trying to prevent weapons and rebel sympathisers, many of them comrades from southern Russia, from crossing the border into Trans-Dniester, but officers readily acknowledge that anyone wanting to evade their scrutiny can simply walk into dark and empty the rebel enclave by foot.

Tiraspol itself, a city of 250,000, has its own concrete-block checkpoint manned by Trans-Dniester's rebel guards and a large welcome sign featuring a hammer and sickle. It is an appropriate symbol as a city where stories of a bleeding Vladimir Lenin still

stood in public squares and where local politicians supported last year's hard-line coup attempt in Moscow. Located on the eastern edge of the river where the war is being waged, Tiraspol remains tense, but quiet. Here, its hard-line Moldovan artillery headquarters of a rebel-held village eight kilometres away can cause little stir. Earlier this month, as the noise of the exploding shells boomed and cracked in the rebel enclave city, a three-year boy navigated through central Tiraspol, unconcerned with the perilous slick roads on a skateboard.

But the modern low-key bridge that spans the river between Tiraspol and Bendery, 15 km away on the river's west bank, offers stark evidence of the latter divisions that tear the area. More than 500 people were killed when the rebels captured most of the city from Moldovan forces. Now, there is little civilian motor traffic on the 200-m bridge, and rebel guardsmen occupy the trenches and bunkers that mark each end of it. Trolley wires lie in a tangle on the two-lane asphalt roadway where a burned-out bus and a wrecked Russian T-62 tank are graphic evidence of the fierce fighting that got bent here during the three-day battle for Bendery last month.

About 3,000 conscript soldiers have supported and assisted the Trans-Dniester rebels' fighting since. Some of the conscripts wear black berets adorned with the Soviet double-headed eagle and arm Trans-Dniester, they say, to defend fellow Slavs. Although they were off questions about the few wounded rebels that they receive each month, the conscripts offer startlingly specific tales of comrades on the other side.

In one city hall, where a white marble bust of Lenin dominates a lobby now littered with shellbags, Georgi Borchenko casually recalled how he and his comrades had chased Moldovan snipers out of a redbrick building across the street. "We caught in the streets after 5 a.m.," warned Borchenko, a 41-year-old conscript. "By then, it is hard to pick out the snipers—they like to shoot with the sun at their backs." And he pointed to the popular notion among the rebels, denied by Moldovan officials, that western sharpshooters from Slovakia, Latvia and Lithuania are fighting with the Moldovans. Said Borchenko: "I have heard that they got 50,000 rubles [£16,000] for every one of our soldiers they kill."

Despite such reports, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur and Russian leader Boris Yeltsin have continued to search for a political solution to end the bloodshed. The 11-member Commonwealth of Independent States recently approved the formation of an international peacekeeping force, and the Moldovan parliament has agreed



Aftermath of Bendery battle: a struggle for Slavic independence 'forged in the blood of fallen comrades'

to allow up to 3,000 peacekeepers, who may be deployed by month's end. But it is unclear whether Russian and Moldovan soldiers can work together in a region so bitterly split along ethnic lines.

Yeltsin and Snegur, in fact, are grappling with two of the most explosive legacies of the U.S.S.R.: the massive Russian settlements in Soviet subjects of the empire and the borders that the Kowalski-Anders as will Moldova's present boundaries were created by Soviet dictator Josef Stalin when he annexed the Romanian province of Bessarabia in 1940 and walled it to a sliver of Trans-Dniester, Moldova's territory.

Snegur grandees over a century that in the same case on Helsinki and that has a population of 4.3 million, 64 per cent of them ethnic Romanians. The Slavs are a minority, except in Trans-Dniester, where 154,000 ethnic Russians and 159,000 Ukrainians form a narrow majority in an overall population of 600,000. In Trans-Dniester, Moldova's 1990 declaration of independence, the switch from the Cyrillic to the Russian alphabet and enrichment of Romanian as the national language have fuelled fears among local Slavs that the former Soviet republic is about to reject Russia.

Yeltsin, meanwhile, is under strong pressure from his own Russian nationalists to guarantee the safety of their 20 million countrymen in other former Soviet republics, including Moldovans of Russian descent. Last month, he bluntly warned Snegur that the Moscow government would respond firmly if more ethnic Russians were killed on the banks of the Dniester. Said Yeltsin: "We must act to defend peo-

ple and stop the bloodshed. We have the strength to do that."

This strength is centred on the former Soviet troops still under Russian government control and stationed in several republics from the Baltic Sea to Central Asia. In Moldova, about 5,000 army soldiers of the 14th Army serve controversial commander Gen. Alexander Lebed, who has openly expressed sympathy for the separatists. From his headquarters in Tiraspol, the 48-year-old chess-playing general recently said that his soldiers would return fire if they were attacked, that plunging directly into local politics. Lebed added that he did not recognize the popularly elected Snegur as the legitimate ruler of Moldova and described the 52-year-old ex-Communist as "a fascist".

Moscow's refusal to censure Lebed for these comments is a clear indication of Yeltsin's limited control over the 14th Army. At times during the past three months, it looks like he fought alongside the rebels. And some members of the army's largely Russian officer corps acknowledge that they have helped train, equip and supply the irregulars. The Russian aid has been good for the separatists' morale. But Trans-Dniester fears a bloody future. A fragment of a rumoured superpower, it seems too small to survive as an independent country and too close to Ukraine to become part of Russia. Its tangled political future has already spilled blood along the Dniester. And the failure to resolve the conflict means that most chilling spectre for post-Communist Europe: another Yugoslavia.

MALCOLM GRAY in Bendery



Sniper fire is affecting spirit



HANDS IN THE TILL

They are experienced chartered accountants—with the tracking skills of bloodhounds. They are a new group of so-called forensic accountants scrambling for a share in one of the few growth markets of the 1990s: exposing fraud. Larceny and embezzlement have existed for centuries, but never before have they offered such enormous prizes to successful practitioners. Few reliable statistics exist, but the growing number of chartered accountants who specialize in the area estimate that fraud costs Canadian companies as much as \$5 billion a year. Bank robbers, by contrast, get away with a comparatively paltry \$4 million in 1991.

The reason that experts blamed for the surge in fraudsters grew from the recession to the psychology of greed left over from the 1980s. The techniques employed are almost as various—ranging from such time-honored tricks as padding expense accounts to high-tech counterfeiting of legitimate credit cards. The efforts are just as often supposedly legal: employees as shady characters with dubious addresses. And, say specialists in the field, few regular police forces are equipped to expose and prosecute the people who control fraud. But despite the enormous amounts that one-day picket snags can find, forensic accountants say that their hardest task is often to convince managers to admit the extent of the problem. Declared Robert Lindquist, a partner in the forensic accounting firm Lindquist, Berg, Macdonald, Baskerville Inc. of Toronto: "Bouncing up about fraud is like talking to your kids about sex; it may be awkward, but it has to be done for the health of everyone."

Still, many businesses resist acknowledging their vulnerability. "Social sciences are embarrassed by the revelation of fraud in their backyard," said Robert Chambers, chairman of the international firm of forensic accountants at Toronto-based KPMG Peat Marwick Thornton. "They would rather ignore it because it reflects on their competence and credibility as managers." Banks and trust companies, two industries where managers rub salt in their customers' wounds, to public confusion, evidently fear that exposure of a fraud will cause customers to lose confidence in the safety of their deposits. Said one Toronto security consultant who

FOR MANAGERS, THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD STARTS WITH ADMITTING THAT THEY HAVE A PROBLEM

spoke on condition of anonymity: "There is absolutely no upside for a trust company in this ugly climate to announce the discovery of some massive fraud at a branch. Employees who commit fraud know they only too well."

The reluctance to confront fraud is strikingly at odds with the evidence of its toll on Canadian business. In one recent survey of Canada's 300 largest companies, conducted by KPMG Peat Marwick Thornton, 63 per cent acknowledged that they had been defrauded during the previous two years—with half of those frauds resulting in losses of more than \$25,000 each. According to some study, employees themselves were responsible for 94 per cent of frauds aimed against corporations. Despite those findings, the study found that only 44 per cent of Canadian chief executives surveyed were aware of the wide range of frauds that can occur in the workplace.

Even money companies that had experienced fraud, only two per cent took steps afterwards to improve their internal controls against future swindlers. Indeed, experts contend that more than half of frauds aimed at businesses are never reported. Said Chambers: "Fraud has always been the hidden crime, buried in the income statement. It is rebranded easily because there is no apparent victim or injury—especially in a large organization."

Although there is no fully reliable psychological profile of an employee who embezzles, there are some common attributes. Most have worked at the job for years; they are several years past being new enough to become familiar with its vulnerable areas. Often, in fact, they are

considered trustworthy, taking few vacations because they are afraid that their crime will be discovered in their absence. Many are also above average in intelligence and ambitious. And those who are lower on the corporate ladder have to be both creative and flexible to disguise and sustain a successful fraud.

In a minority of cases, experts say, employees who defend a company are motivated by the cerebral thrill of beating the system or getting even for a perceived slight. More commonly, fraud is linked to insecurity and need—financial or emotional. "When people are self-oriented about their future or are treated like a disposable commodity," said Alan Langley, president of the Canadian Region of the National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, "they want to grab what they can and brother their own." He added: "Managers tend to overlook that an environment that has rewards and team spirit is hostile to fraud—especially in a recession."

In fact, the economic downturn has provided a powerful new reason for some employees to turn to fraud. Financially straitened in two accounts and the easy credit consumer boom of the 1980s are often rebuffed to make survivors when jobs are threatened or lost. Said Langley: "People are stuck with higher life-

Battled: criminals use high technology to defeat even the tightest security

style expectations than ever before. They start to think they have a right to live a certain way, even when it's no longer realistic." Added Murray Smith, senior vice-president at the Insurance Crime Prevention Board in Toronto, which investigates more than 5,000 reported consumer claims a year across Canada: "As businesses, we have more fraudulent claims because people think they can respect what they have paid out in premiums over the years. They want to assume insurance companies can afford it."

At the same time, the recession has provided an expanded opportunity for fraud. Cost-cutting staff reductions at many companies have eliminated some of the cross-checks and levels of supervision that previously existed in the corporate structure—and which make it more difficult for embezzlers to operate undetected. By the same token, where opportunities or temptations are uncovered, there is often a dearth of managers to deal with it.

On the other hand, hard times have exposed some weaknesses that might otherwise have escaped detection. As the lightning recession pushes many businesses to the brink of bankruptcy, there is less financial slack in their

accounts for swindlers to exploit. Peculiar accountants examining the books of publishing tycoon Robert Maxwell, for one, say that the fraudulent treasurer was close to being caught just weeks before when he died after he'd jumped or was pushed from his perch in the Atlantic Ocean last year. The sale of corporate divisions can also unearth frauds that have existed for many years under a previous management.

Even when it helps bring fraud to light, however, the troubled economy has increasingly found the hands of the agencies charged with prosecuting embezzlers. Most police forces and state's attorneys first call on their limited resources to police or drug-related crime. The complexity of many frauds, meanwhile, makes them the most expensive and time-consuming type of criminal activity to investigate or prosecute. In the case of Brian Mulroney, an assistant bank manager who defrauded the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce of more than \$19 million in 1982, it took more than 18 months just to prepare the documentation for the trial that led to his criminal conviction. "Before we get anywhere near court," said Staff Sgt. Frederick Pratt, a 30-year veteran of the

Business Notes

A WARNING FROM JAPAN

Japan's ambassador to Canada, Mitsuo Matsuyoshi, said that a North American free trade agreement could harm Canada if it increases the local-content requirements on Japanese-owned automobile plants. Matsuyoshi said that raising the current 50-per-cent requirement under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement would likely cause Japanese automakers to locate new plants in the United States instead of Canada to avoid trade-frustration suits by the U.S. Customs Service.

THE PRICE OF WEAKNESS

Statistics Canada reported that the nation's annual inflation rate declined to 1.1 per cent in June, the lowest it's been since May, 1993. Economists said that the drop is a sign of increased economic weakness. But they added that it will give Bank of Canada governor John Crowe further reason to lower interest rates, which could help stimulate growth.

A FOAMING DISPUTE

U.S. trade officials rejected a Canadian proposal to settle a year-old dispute over imported U.S. beer through binding arbitration. In April, Ottawa and the provinces agreed to reduce barriers to U.S. beer shipments in conformity to a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ruling last year. But since then, Ottawa has imposed a 30-cent tax on all beer cans, which has angered American brewers.

A REPRIEVE FOR GM CANADA

Workers at General Motors' two Oshawa, Ont., car plants celebrated after the company's Detroit-based parent announced that it was waiving their production of 1994 Chevrolet Lumina sales instead of a plant in Fairfax, Va. The move means General Motors will keep 4,000 workers at one of the plants, which had been expected to close in September, 1993, for at least another year.

BIDDING THE TEND

Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, raised its benchmark discount rate to a 61-year high of 6.75 per cent in an effort to contain inflation. But lenders of other nations in the European Community criticized the action, saying that it will slow economic growth across the continent.

A UNION VICTORY

A bitter month-long strike that shut down most of the B.C. pulp and paper industry ended when the union agreed to drop demands to shut down a floating holiday. The new contract includes a base wage increase of 6.5 per cent over two years.

economic crisis: directorate of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa, "we have to consider a number of alternatives for the other side. It's expensive and time-consuming." Indeed, while the RCMP has not yet reached the point where it will not prosecute fraudsters before a certain dollar value, Pratt said that the force may someday have to take such a step in order to streamline its operations.

The ubiquity of computers, many of them connected to the national network of global financial markets, has also benefited fraud artists—and complicated the task of investigators. The technology, say experts, has made it easier to create fake accounts, to convert fictitious checks to cash and to move funds internationally. "The facilities are often place for the smallest transfer to use," said Lindquist. "The longer the string of transactions, the harder they are to track. And the more the fraud, the more it is becoming much more international, and it makes our job much harder and much more expensive." He added, "We not only need to travel, we need permission from the various foreign governments to investigate in their jurisdictions." (Canada currently has treaties with 10 other countries, including the United States, France and the Bahamas, allowing each partner to gather information related to a case and to pursue criminals on the other's territory. The RCMP is also negotiating to add Germany and Russia, among others, to that list.)

Scammers who target companies from the outside are also increasingly successful. The most common—and costly—example is the proliferation of counterfeit credit cards. Ac-

Forensic accountants have compiled a checklist to help managers identify corporate fraud or the potential for it.

WARNING SIGNS

- An unexplained outstanding debt; inconsistent or anything but full disclosures.
- An employee with a tough temper.
- A corporate line of credit used to take out long periods.

A VULNERABLE BUSINESS

- Internal controls are weak.
- One or two managers dominate.
- Management compensation is closely tied to short-term financial results.
- Top-management focus is on short-term profit.

FAVORITE FRAUDS

- Pre-billing clients before shipments are made.
- Misleading clients.
- Allowing credit card receipts as evidence.
- "Lapping" (arranging one company's payments are covering with a subsequent payment from another customer).
- Advancing terms method (paper accepted or discounted).
- First and last (padding cash sales).

Source: Accounting Fraud Alert, First Monitors, Toronto

According to Michael Ballard, vice-president of security for the Montreal-based Canadian Bankers' Association, Canadian members of Visa and MasterCard alone lost \$50 million to fraud last year—compared with \$30 million in 1996. For 1999, Ballard predicts that they will lose \$60 million. Despite the introduction of sophisticated magnetic stripe and holograms embedded in credit cards, Ballard said that gangs based in Asian Pacific Rim countries that are equipped with state-of-the-art technology are producing fake credit cards that are later brought into North America and

put to use. He added that the surge in credit card access means that "issuers are forced to spread around the cost of a growing amount of fraud."

With investigations and protection of customers increasingly costly, and losses rising, specialists urge their corporate clients to take preventive action. Start with security advice: "The problem is that forensic accountants are still corporate outsiders. Reasons have to start being there more like consulting physicians." Assign the low-cost resources urged by such experts as the translocation of personnel departments into the first line of corporate defense against fraud, references and past employees should be carefully screened and psychological testing of job candidates, which can give indications of their propensity to commit a crime, should be routine. According to studies, 66 per cent of the population is capable of perpetrating a fraud-related crime—but only 20 per cent would actually commit a crime without extenuating circumstances. And experts recommend that companies establish a "whistle-blower program" that includes hot lines employees can call anonymously if they suspect a fraud—and that companies act promptly to counter any vulnerabilities revealed by a detected fraud.

Some of these measures may seem severe enough to risk creating an air of suspicion in some workplaces. Still, the growing threat of forensic accountants insists that these measures are increasingly necessary. And plenty, with billions of dollars at stake at a time when companies are seeking measures merely to stay afloat, most managers would likely prefer to deter a scandal—either inside or outside the gate—than to end in the bloodbath after the cash register has struck.

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PAYING THE PRICE FOR PROTECTION

A business that provided insurance for Betty Greth's legs and Madonna's breasts does not shrink from crime. So-called fidelity insurance protects employees from the consequences of theft by employees. The policies, which are held by close to one out of every two companies, usually cover all workers except officers and directors of a firm—unless they are performing a function outside their normally defined responsibilities. For a typical company with 35 employees in a low-risk business—pencil manufacturers in opposed to jewel tools—\$10,000 of fidelity insurance for the workers on staff would cost about \$400

But at a period when losses to firms are rising dramatically, fidelity insurers are tightening their requirements.

Before approving a company for fidelity insurance, underwriters subject applicants to a thorough security audit. Insurance company underwriters evaluate both an applicant's internal security system and its corporate code of ethics. Among the factors taken into consideration are the frequency and rigor of outside financial audits and internal security-taking. The insurers also insist that employees try to derive certain duties involving employees to limit the opportunities for collusion. Managers who have responsibility for hiring should not handle the payroll, and warehouse functions should not conduct security audits. Said Thomas Kennedy, a senior underwriter with Zurich American "Fidelity insurance gives protection from disloyalty but it's not intended to replace good

business practices."

And, practically, insurers are demanding that employers keep closer tabs on the activities of their employees—and warn their underwriters of the slightest hint of impropriety. If they fail to do so, many insurers will not honor any eventual claim. According to Kennedy, even unexpected small-scale pilfering on petty cash may be a "red flag" in determining the degree of risk that a company bears. "We can't have a policy cover one small matter or we would have none left," said Kennedy. "But we can detect high-risk individuals, put a new check in place or transfer the employee to a less tempting area of the business." Indeed, at least in a company's insured, also carries a price.

D. M.



Making the deal that will save the country

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

And so, after all these months of frustrating debate, the constitutional deal may not fly.

The notion that Canada and our 125 years of history might unravel because of a numbers game about smooting numbers seems too ludicrous a legacy for any serious historian—and certainly not our grandchildren—to consider. But what blame is cast should not be aimed at Quebec. Its demands are killing an agreement that should never have been made in the first place.

What's essential right now is to get back on track, to hear exactly what Quebec is saying and to persuade the more English-speaking provinces to back off before they find themselves confined to a minority in government. Time is not only short, it has all but run out. The Quebec plebiscite, due to be held by Oct. 26, requires legislative amendments, delays, voter education and other bits of business that place the start of the referendum process no later than Aug. 2.

Robert Bourassa has repeatedly maintained that he will only hold a referendum on the federal position if it's a leading offer. Otherwise, he would be faced with another Meech Lake situation—a deal that he'll report as provincial governments changed and successive promises regarding their predecessor. Bourassa may be vague about most things, but he's deadly serious on this one: "No offer for a new partnership may be submitted to Quebec," he has repeatedly stated, "unless it is formally binding on the government of Canada and the other provinces."

Even if Bourassa has been making favorable television noises, the strict and deadline reinforced in Quebec's referendum law, Bill 150, remains in place. As the province's late government Affairs Minister Gil Mestrallet has noted: "The deadline is Oct. 26. It is there, it is in the law. We must abide by that law." That means Quebec's referendum vote must be based not only on offers that find common ground on the still contentious issues of the

three sectors in the founding British North America Act that treated Quebec differently from the other original three provinces.

The greatest puzzle of the current constitutional talks is that the same provinces who seemed to have little trouble granting the aboriginal peoples inherent self-government—which they richly deserve—bucked away from bestowing similar status on Quebec. As Bourassa keeps reminding anyone in English Canada who may still be listening: "The demand society we're asking for is not a society of privileged citizens. It is a society with a different culture, a society with a different legal system, a society with specific institutions." There is nothing new about treating Quebec differently. Its uniqueness is a guarantee of the Canadian future.

One reason Quebecers have such a tough time accepting an equal Senate is that unlike Albertans and British Columbians, who look around their home provinces and must share their love of power in the political centre (Alberta has been asked to be the Province of Common Sense Toronto), Quebecers look eastward and see Prince Edward Island. The idea that this tiny province, which has twice the population of Charlotte, could have the same number of representatives as Quebec in a newly effective super legislative chamber is not a pill proud French-Canadian is prepared to swallow. The even more serious threat to Quebec's future cloud is that under the new constitution of proposals, the Senate would represent the regions—and there would be little legislative room for the kind of federal-provincial co-operation which French Canada has gained most of its past successes.

If no deal can be worked out, none should be attempted. Instead of pushing the constitutional talks to their last and making the breakup of the country, Ottawa and Quebec should back off and, with the Ministers of the nine provinces who made the Triple E Senate deal, engaged their talks. The same could be moved into the early confines of a royal commission, specifically charged with coming up with a workable resolution. It seems odd, Peter Langford's idea of a constitutional assembly should be moved, allowing citizens from every part of the country to hammer out a deal, imposing a five-year moratorium on the constitutional process would allow our legislators to convert their energies to creating business and reducing unemployment.

Without a viable economy, we have no country—even if we had a perfect Constitution. Only by lock-starting capital investment (which in turn will ensure consumer spending) can we perpetuate our social contract and continue to retain the ability to defend our national character. Most important of all, effective constitutional must exert the seeds and understanding of the people it governs—not be a pyrrhic compromise based on together for the sake of getting "a deal." As Ted Rabbitt, a Canadian essayist now living in Phoenix, Ariz., wrote recently: "An effective constitution is an solid and lasting to the people and their accept."

We don't enjoy that state of grace at the moment, and we should abandon the Meech Turtle caravans at the table.

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A wintry forecast

Strange phenomena upset the Canadian summer

In St. John's, Nfld., many residents last week had not yet turned off their furnaces as average daytime temperatures sank about 1°C below normal seasonal temperatures of 15.5°C. In the frost-prone region of Ontario's Niagara peninsula, peaches were still unseasonably green and early cherries were swollen and split after days of rain. Although British Columbia had more days this week without rain in March, May and June, insect and crop-damage operations the Province said that cold, wet weather convinced many Vancouverians either to shut their holidays or even stay home altogether. But in the Yukon, a woman that month Jean started a run-as-electric fire because most residents do not use air conditioners in a country where extremes of weather are the norm, climatic conditions across Canada this summer disrupted the vacation plans of many people and left others puzzled by the unusual weather patterns. Said Neveline Noveck, a fruit farmer in Kelowna, B.C.: "All our fruit is delayed by 10 days to two weeks and we don't know whether we will eventually get the best we need. This weather is a pain in the butt."

The reasons for the unusually cool, wet weather in most parts of the country have been a frequent topic of guess-

work. For meteorologists and climatologists who see the causes of the abnormal weather patterns in North America and other parts of the world. Most of the blame for unusual weather systems, they say, can be traced to the effects of so-called current of warm water in the tropical Pacific Ocean known as El Niño. In the past, El Niño has included prolonged droughts in southern Africa, terminal flooding in Texas and southern California and snowstorms in the Middle East. At the same time, scientists said that the massive eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in June 1991, which sent a blanket of volcanic ash to the earth's atmosphere that is blocking the sun's rays and bringing cooler temperatures to many parts of the globe. Last week, the volcano was active again when a

relatively minor eruption blew steam about 1,200 feet into the stratosphere.

But as Canadians huddled in chilly campfires and listened to the rain pattering in the north of their cottages earlier this month, many said that they were more concerned about their own stored produce. On June 21, the first day of summer, the maximum temperature in Toronto was 10.6°C, an average

which is much lower than normal amounts of spring rainfall that resulted in more pools of standing water and a lumper crop of mosquitoes this summer.

The weather decimated crops and damaged growing conditions in many parts of the country. Although Prince Edward Island's \$200-million potato crop developed well in the wet weather, it also became more susceptible to late blight, a fungus that commonly attacks potatoes. At the same time, the rain hampered efforts to apply the pesticides that are used to control outbreaks of the disease. Elsewhere in the Atlantic provinces and in Central Canada, farmers said that some crops were a week to 10 days behind their usual growing schedules.

While most crops still have time to recover if there is enough heat in the remainder of July and August, some, like hay, are likely to suffer this year. Indeed, some farm experts predicted that New Brunswick's annual harvest of hay, which is used mainly to feed livestock, could

be cut by as much as 30 per cent, while Ontario may experience a drop of between 25 and 30 per cent. In Ontario, many farmers also said that they were watching their cornfields anxiously and worrying about the fate of the province's \$750-million sugar crop.

In the West, many grain farmers said that they were reasonably optimistic about their crops despite unusual weather patterns in the region. Darryl Knutson, a policy analyst for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in Regina, said that the northern Plains, which usually receive abundant rain, were generally dry this year, while the frequently dry, dry south had received up to 40 per cent more rain than usual. As a result, low crop yields in the north will likely be balanced by above-average yields

elsewhere. In the south, however, he said that the weather was a mixed bag. "The weather has been rainy and cold—more like fall weather really. We have had people come back with observations for a week and then leave just way through for home or a motel." Added Galt, "Even the rain across the street is suffering." In partnership, St. Andrews, N.B., officials at the Agincourt Hotel said that they had experienced a decline in visitors of about five per cent this summer.

The pattern has been similar across most of the country. In Ontario, attendance at the popular Metropark Toronto Zoo was down by about 13 per cent compared with the same period last year. In Manitoba, which has had an unusually rainy summer, the number of people visiting local beaches, campgrounds and resorts dropped "significantly," according to Dennis McKay, manager of marketing

for Manitoba Tourism. He added "Nobody wants to camp in the mud." And in Alberta, as rain fell for eight of the 10 days of the Calgary Stampede earlier this month, attendance tumbled by about 36,000, or three per cent, compared with last year. Said its annual spokesman Don Sullivan: "It wasn't only the rain. It was cold. We thought it might rain a couple of times."

But in Vancouver, where the late winter and spring were drier than usual, municipal authorities had to impose restrictions on lawns watering and other non-essential uses of water throughout the Lower Mainland area. And even though rainfall during the first half of July was normal, the rain remained a relief, partly because water levels in the area's three main reservoirs were 10 to 12 per cent below normal.

Climatologists said that the summer's weather, while unusual, was within normal climatic fluctuations. They attributed the abnormal patterns to the disruptive effects of El Niño, the large current of warm water in the Pacific. El Niño forms about every four or five years, usually in December (the same month the "Christ child" in Spanish and refers to the occurrence of the phenomenon after Jesus' birthday). As a result of warm air rising from El Niño, a ridge of high pressure settled over the Rocky Mountains early this year, disrupting air currents over the continent. "It's like a rock in the middle of a river," said Environment Canada climatologist Bruce Fawcett. The high-pressure ridge caused dry, warm conditions in Western Canada during the late winter and spring, and later brought Arctic

weather into other parts of Canada and the United States.

The weather analysis was complicated by the influence of Mount Pinatubo, which last summer exploded in the largest eruption since the blast from Mount Vesuvius in Indonesia in 1883. As sulphur, carbon dioxide, ash and dust from Pinatubo circulated in the earth's stratosphere during the past 12 months, the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface declined, reducing average global temperatures by about half a degree. Some climatologists said that the cooling caused by the volcano would probably last for between two and five years. They added that during that time, the cooling caused by volcanic ash would compound the effects of the so-called greenhouse effect—the gradual warming of the earth's atmosphere that some scientists say is the result of man-made emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases entering the atmosphere.

In addition, experts said that it might be some time before normal weather patterns return. Although the effect of El Niño is waning, some Canadians can expect unsettled weather for the rest of the summer. Said Environment Canada's Fawcett: "By the time the high-pressure ridge is gone, the summer will be as well." It was a bleak prognosis for a country whose citizens struggle through each winter in growing anticipation of their short, but blessed, northern summer.

PATRICIA CHISHOLM with JOHN ANDERSON in Calgary, JOHN DELBONO in Halifax and JAMES BRADON in Toronto



New Brunswick's Agincourt Hotel: a worrying decline in visitors that was mirrored this summer across the country.

in the south. Added Knutson: "It has been cooler than usual. But sometimes that is an advantage, especially in drier areas. It means the crop doesn't dry out and it loses less moisture."

Other losses to the summer's inclement weather will include some of the firms that make up one of Canada's largest money-makers, the \$26-billion-a-year tourist industry. Already hit hard by the current recession and the 18-month-old Goods and Services Tax, the operation of many resorts, campgrounds and other holiday attractions reported that business was down by as much as 25 per cent as a result of poor weather. At Cranbrook Resort Campgrounds, about 60 km northwest of Charlottetown, the number of visitors has dropped by about 20 per cent. Said Ted Galt, a reservations clerk at the complex: "The weather has been rainy and cold—more like fall weather really. We have had people come back with observations for a week and then leave just way through for home or a motel."

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PATRICIA CHISHOLM with JOHN ANDERSON in Calgary, JOHN DELBONO in Halifax and JAMES BRADON in Toronto



Peñoles: "I've got my dignity. Even if I like here, it's just my fate."

FILMS

Verdict on trial

Robert Redford reopens a disturbing case

He has no sense of time, the publicist had warned. He would call someone in the morning. The phone finally rang at 1:15 p.m. "Hi, this is Robert Redford." The voice had a casual, straight-shooting charm that seemed to come right out of Marlboro country. Redford was calling to discuss his new movie, and he began by explaining that a tight schedule left him only 20 minutes to talk. "I apologize in advance," he said. "The situation is important enough for me to want to do as best and as half as it." The "situation" is the life imprisonment of American Indian activist Leonard Peltier. And the movie is *Pendred at Ogishla*, a gripping documentary because offering persuasive evidence that Peltier was unfairly convicted of murdering two FBI agents on South Dakota's Pine Ridge reservation in 1975. The film, for which Redford served as narrator and executive producer, is the result of his obsession. "I never spent as long on Peltier's case as the average 'This man has been railroaded,'" Redford told *MovieWeek*. "It's adding some outrageous details to the American system of justice."

Elaborately directed by British film maker

Michael Apted, *Pendred at Ogishla* does not attempt to prove Peltier's innocence. But it does make a convincing case that the supposed evidence in his trial and attempted lay witness testimony consisting perjury. The film also claims that the FBI faked evidence to secure Peltier's extradition from Canada after his arrest in western Alberta 16 years ago. "That alone," said Redford, "should have been cause for a new trial."

In 1976, when Redford was Hollywood's top box-office draw, he starred in *All the President's Men*, the movie based on the book by Warren Commission. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. The star portrayed Woodward with a heroic glamor that the *Washington Post* reporter has never lived down. Redford is now 54 and his box-office power has waned. But with the Peltier case, he became an investigative crusader in his own right, tracing thousands of possible conspiracy units in this shadowy confound of the FBI.

"Bob Woodward called me the champion of justice," Redford recalled with a laugh. "I phoned him and said, 'You know the FBI. How do I get through?' He said, 'You're going to come up against stone-walling'—and we did."

Redford traces his involvement in Peltier's case to "a pretty intense interest in Indians" that began in his childhood. "I spent time on reservations in the 1960s," he said, "and then went into a really deep involvement all through the 1970s, producing documentaries, working with Indian leaders and feeling very close to their way of viewing the world, especially as it relates to the environment."

In 1980, he explored Peltier's case with author Peter Matthiessen, who was writing a book about it. *On the Spirit of Crazy Horse* appeared in 1983. Matthiessen released it last year after winning two long and costly libel suits brought by former South Dakota governor William Janklow and FBI special agent David Peur. Matthiessen told Redford that Peltier's life was in danger. Peltier was under heavy security at the federal penitentiary in Marion, Ill. "Peter heard from various underground sources that he was about to be 'waxed,'" Redford recalled.

Hurrag just played a workday at *Breakfast*, a movie about prison reform, in 1983. Redford used his influence to arrange a well-publicized visit to Peltier in jail. "I went there to hopefully flower my throat against his life, and also to see if there was a movie here," said the actor. "I was extremely impressed by his attitude and dignity and the kind of inner strength he had considering the pressure he was under."

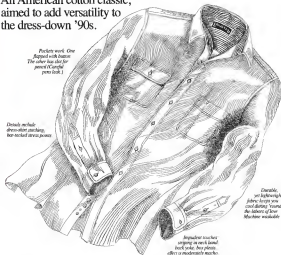
Redford had first planned to make Peltier the subject of a dramatic feature. But as he investigated, he became more concerned with helping the prisoner get a retrial. And he decided that only a documentary could do justice to the facts of the case—and to Peltier. "In 1988, I decided it had gone on long enough," said Redford. "The poor man was just sitting there. He may be innocent. And even if he's guilty, he probably had good cause

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THE SUMMER GAMES

OLYMPIC ATHLETES PROVIDE A MOMENT TO SAVO

GUTS AND GLORY

Port sport is like pure water: refreshing but increasingly rare. An adolescent high-jumper who has never before cleared record heights, arches over the bar, leaving it jiggling but still standing as he falls cordlessly into the pit. An Olympic swimmer, a full-body-length breast stroke into the final lap, edges out her opponent in a final, desperate stab at the wall. This is 1992 and the world casts a wary eye. The athletes give him that extra spring? Is the graying over the medals or the endowment bonuses it will bring him?

Perhaps purity is asking too much. After all, some ancient Greeks took bribes for losing, and after the Roman conquest, Emperor Nero was declared champion without winning a race. Maybe it is a thought that competitors go "warlike, higher, stronger," as the modern Olympic motto exalts, providing their countries with a slice of pride and the rest of the world with a vicarious thrill. And just occasionally—as that intensely personal way of the global village—there is so much more. On July 25, at about 12,000 athletes from 172 countries—including 322 Canadians—march into Barcelona's Montjuïc Stadium, they will carry not only national flags but their own stories of commitment and courage, triumph and tragedy—stories that have the power to transcend sport, to inspire.

Consider Silleen Laumann. The tall, broad-shouldered sculler has a winning smile to match her world-championship titles, and soon two billion TV viewers will know her story. Laumann, 27, who lives in Victoria, was warming up for a competition in Germany when another boat suddenly slammed into hers, smashing her leg and, apparently, her Olympic hopes. But 10 weeks, five operations and countless hours of determined effort later, Laumann will down her race to compete in the Games, no longer a gold-medal favorite but still a sculler to be reckoned with. "I've had to change my goals," she says. "But I really believe that the Olympics are about personal-best performance. If that means you're a gold medalist, then that's great. But there are a lot of great athletes at the Olympics who don't win medals." Laumann, says Canadian Olympic Association president Carol Anne Lethbridge, "truly understands and lives by the Olympic motto day by day." Or, as Canadian columnist Larry Green puts it: "She is a real tough lady."

Or consider Greg Ng, a topable-tennis player from Willowick, Ont. In 1986, doctors found a tumor in his neck. He underwent an operation and chemotherapy, but returned quickly to training—at first, a half-hour a day was all he could manage. Now 28, in possession and about to play in his second Olympics, Ng says: "When you're in a hospital

bed, you feel the clock ticking away, because you don't know what the future holds. But when you get out and they tell you everything's going to be OK—it gives me more confidence in myself."

No, there is no shortage of inspiring stories, including those of the disabled athletes who will stage two exhibition wheelchair races at the Olympics and a full schedule of events in Barcelona starting Sept. 3. But neither can anyone deny the accuracy side of Olympic competition. Canada uncovered a stored crampshot with its Delhi injury after the Ben Johnson scandal at Seoul in 1988, and since then Olympic's antidoping efforts have been impressive. Will Canada be under special scrutiny in Barcelona? "No," insists chief de mission Ken Read. "Everybody realized that it was an unfortunate situation, and at least in Canada we've taken steps to try to deal with it."

Barcelona's Montjuïc Stadium: the changing political world will make its home



The changing political world will also wave its banners in Barcelona. There will be contestants from the independent Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; the other former Soviet republics, still squabbling among themselves, will compete under the sadly inappropriate name of the United Team of Germany, black and white and finally free of a three-decade Olympic ban, will participate as well, while the Germans will fly a single red-black-and-gold flag. There will be separate teams from breakaway Croatia and Slovenia, the remainder of old Yugoslavia will take part under the Olympic flag. Canadians, in the midst of their own political troubles, may view the parade of splintered nations with special interest.

For the Olympic movement, the Yugoslav civil war is a kind of cautionary tale. In Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital, the stadium where 68,000 people cheered the opening of the 1984 Winter Games

has been bombed and burned. There is fighting around the old athletes' village, and the Holiday Inn, built especially for the Games, has also been hit. The sport's undamaged portion now houses war correspondents, while Bosnian gunmen have used its top floor as a sniper's nest. That is the scene in the city where Canadian Gunnar Neuberger slotted off webbed gold medals, where the Olympic torch was lit to the ideals of peace and brotherhood just eight years ago—and where events have turned so cataclysmic that the very word Olympian shrinks to insignificance. Sarajevo is a lesson in perspective. As the Barcelona Games begin this week, it is worth remembering that the Olympics, pure or not, are at bottom a kind of sport, a moment to savor winning athletic achievement and celebrate the admirable side of human nature.

BOB LEVIN



Barcelona: medieval, Modernist and thoroughly aesthetic

A CITY IN LOVE WITH ITSELF

hunting Milan view southern Italy: inefficient, backward and a drag on their own development. The bullfight and flamenco, they say, has nothing to do with them: "I am a Catalan, first, though I'm not against Spain," says Bartolomé Masquer, a dagger Barcelona keeper who is the Canadian Olympic team's attaché, or local representative, in the city. When he crosses the Ebro, the river that separates the northeast from the rest of Spain, he adds, "I feel like I'm arriving in a foreign country."

Spain has sometimes treated Catalonia, and Barcelona, as foreign, as well. As far back as 1716, King Philip V banned the use of Catalan in education, publishing and government. Francisco Franco, the Fascist dictator who died in 1975, imposed similar measures after the civil war of 1936 to 1939, when Catalonia was a hotbed of anti-Franco resistance. "Franco's Catholicism was a disguise," Catalanist Jordi Cuatrecasas was how scientists from Franco's Falange party showed people whom they caught speaking Catalan in public as late as the 1960s. And nationalists had to suppress their feelings in such roundabout ways as their almost religious devotion to Barcelona's Barça soccer team. The Fascist years also saw a marked neglect of the city itself, in a malnourished into a metropolis of 1.7 million people, with sprawling suburbs separated between the Mediterranean Sea and the Catalan hills to the north. City officials drew up ambitious plans to channel the runaway growth, but there was little money and no political will to implement them.

That started changing after Franco died and a new generation of left-wing civic activists took over the 14th-century city hall at the heart of the medieval Barrio Gótico, for Gothic Quarter? But it was not until the city won the Olympics in 1992 by beating Los Angeles and the International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch (a native of Barcelona) that the flagstones finally opened. The national and regional governments poured money into the city—a total of about \$9 billion over four years—while private investors spent another \$2 billion. That allowed city officials to put into effect plans that they had drawn up years before. "We knew where we wanted the city to go," says Xavier Rius, a senior graduate student at Cornell University in Ithaca who now runs the mayor's office. "We put out the Olympics as an excuse to speed up development and do 30 years' work in five years."

That involved building 42 km of new highways around the city to relieve one of Europe's worst traffic problems. And it meant opening the city to the sea. Although Barcelona had been an important port for centuries, a broken-down belt of obsolete factories, old warehouses and rusty railway tracks had for decades nearly cut its people off from the Mediterranean. The buildings were torn down, the railway was moved and Barcelona now has four kilometers of new beaches and waterfront walkways dotted with restaurants and cafés. (The water quality is still uncertain, however. Walkways planned for the Games last week complained they were bumping into dead rats and used condoms.)

The consequence of the fastest development is the Olympic Village, where 15,000 athletes and officials will be housed during the Games, and the adjoining Parc de Mar, where yachting events will be staged. Two new skyscrapers now above the waterfront, stark landmarks in a city with almost no other high-rise buildings. And next is a new shopping complex at their base in the 90-foot-high sculpture of a golden fish, the work of Catalan artist Pere Güell, that will be one of the Olympic city's legacy projects to the city.

Other Olympic facilities include a new sports complex at Vall d'Hebron, in the city's unspoiled northwest, where athletes will compete in archery, cycling, tennis and, as a demonstration event, the probably obscure sport of polo (also known as an all and a top favorite in Florida). The northwest Diagonal district will host soccer, judo and equestrian events. That the Games' organizers in the towering hill of Montjuïc (Grecian Mount, named for a colony of Jews who dwelt there in the Middle Ages), overlooking the sea, where the most prestigious events will take place, they will begin on Saturday in the main stadium, built originally for the 1928 Olympics but since extensively renovated. Such extensive remodeling after estimate remodeling for the year's Olympics. An archer on the stadium's running track will launch a burning arrow at a torch above the east wall, lighting the Olympic flame and signalling the official start of the Games. Beside the stadium is the Games' most striking structure—the \$100-

A golden fish, fashioned from 90 feet of shimmering metal, rises above the waterfront. On a busy street corner, past yellow steel matches be twisted and bent, a mural job that hangs relief in a landscape where houses. And on the coast of a green hill, a gracie whose tower shows 250 lives into the salty air, concealing the handiwork of a telephone exchange in a smooth shell that calls to mind a futuristic propeller. All these project their personalities when they take on the task of hosting the most universal celebration of them all, the Olympics—and Barcelona has personality to spare. In the structures, symbols and style of the 1992 Summer Games, it proclaims its special character: quirky, creative, daring and playful.

Barcelona is also in the midst of a love affair with itself—and, like lovers everywhere, it is eager to display the object of its affection to the rest of the world. Staging the Olympics is Barcelona's biggest-ever exercise in self-promotion, the ultimate opportunity to project itself into

the front rank of European cities. Its restless people have an ambitious agenda: to show the world that their city's role is a combination of creative capital and economic dynamism. To that end, they have used the Games as an excuse for a massive \$9-billion recreation program that has transformed their city. Mayor Pasqual Maragall, with the ideal of boldness and self-declared civic boosterism that characterizes Barcelona's current love of lively optimism, calls it "an orgy of creativity."

There is another obstacle to the Barcelona Olympics that will strike visitors as soon as they arrive at the city's gleaming new airport terminal, built especially for the Games. A billion problems that travelers have heard of: "Catalonia, a country in Europe," and the two deers inside are more likely to offer the Catalan greeting to the Spanish humorists. Barcelona, local people are quick to point out, is not just Spain's most dynamic city. More importantly, it is the capital of Catalonia, a region of 6.4 million people held up against the French

border that cherishes its distinct identity in Spain no less than Quebec does in Canada. Catalan, which is as different from Castilian Spanish as Spanish is from Italian, is the region's official language, and it is the Catalan flag with its four vertical red bars on a yellow background that most often flutters from public buildings and private homes. The official languages of the Barcelona Olympics are English, French, Spanish—and Catalan.

The Catalans' nationalism, however, is not aggressive or even antispanish. Only about 10 per cent of voters support outright independence. Most, like the region's long-serving president, Jordi Pujol, love greater autonomy within Spain while forging direct links with other parts of Europe. Catalonia is the richest, most educated region of the country. With less than a sixth of Spain's population, it attracts a third of manufacturing investment; its people have looked east and north to Europe rather than west to Madrid for both trade and cultural inspiration. They regard the rest of Spain much as the burghers of prosperous,



LIVE, FROM BARCELONA

The following page highlights the finds in each of the medal events at the Barcelona Summer Games. CTV and NBC programs are listed in eastern daylight time. However, there is a distinction: CTV almost will be broadcast simultaneously from coast-to-coast—B.C. viewers, for example, will see the same program three hours earlier, local time. And NBC coverage in the mountains and Pacific time zones will be delayed by one and three hours, respectively. The times of the events—and the TV coverage—are subject to last-minute changes.

SATURDAY, JULY 25

Although the first event (badminton) will be held on July 24, the 1992 Summer Games officially open with ceremonies in the Olympic Stadium.

- CTV: 3:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 8 p.m., midnight

SUNDAY, JULY 26

In cycling, lead peddler Alison Sydor of North Vancouver will try to become queen of the road in women's swimming, world record holder Jenny Thompson of the United States is favored in the 300-m freestyle, while American swimmer Saunders should put up a stiff challenge to reigning world champion Katalina Bincsegi of Hungary in the 400-m individual medley.

Canada's Nancy Swanson should also make the medalist list. In shooting, Canadian Sharon Bowes and Christiana Johansen are expected to do well in the air rifle event.

CYCLING—Men's team 100-m time trial, women's individual road race.

MODERN PENTATHLON—Fencing



ALISON SYDOR
Notches Canada: Cycling



SHOOTING—Women's air rifle, men's free pistol.

SWIMMING—Women's 100-m freestyle and 400-m individual medley, men's 100-m breaststroke and 200-m freestyle.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 52 kg.

There are also preliminaries in baseball, basketball, boxing, diving, field hockey, gymnastics, soccer, volleyball and wrestling.

- CTV: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 5:00 a.m.-7 p.m., midnight, 12:35-2:05 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 27

In men's swimming, Canadian Marcel Gery is a contender in the 100-m butterfly, a race in which Seoul gold medalist winner Anthony Noy of Suriname is the favorite. Canada's Gylesse Chausser will be a medal contender in the women's 800-m breaststroke, while American high school star Anna Hall will be the favorite to beat. Two Chinese divers, Fu Ningxia and Xiao Jiahong, are expected to

dominate the women's 100-m platform event. Canadian Paige Goodale is also expected to do well.

CYCLING—Men's one-kilometer time trial.

DIVING—Women's platform.

JUDO—Women's and men's freestyle.

MODERN PENTATHLON—Swimming and shooting.

SHOOTING—Women's sport pistol, men's air rifle.

SWIMMING—Women's 200-m freestyle and 200-m breaststroke, men's 100-m butterfly, 400-m individual medley and 4 x 200-m freestyle relay.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 56 kg.

Preliminaries in baseball, basketball, boxing, equestrian sports, field hockey, gymnastics, basketball, rowing, soccer, volleyball and cycling.

- CTV: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 3:10 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight, 12:35-2:05 a.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 28

In rowing, Canada's injured sculler and defending world champion Shireen Lamounier will be competing in her first preliminary race. Swimming will heat up in the men's 200-m backstroke when U.S. star Martin Lopez-Zabara—who chose to swim for Spain into the pool. He is the reigning world-record holder—and a local hero. In the men's 100-m freestyle, the top contenders are American Matt Rind and Jon Olvera, and Alexander Popov of the Unified Team. American Janet Evans, three-time gold medalist, winner in Seoul, is competing in the women's 400-m freestyle.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING—Up to 52, 68 and 100 kg.

GYMNASTICS—Women's optional team exercises.

JUDO—Women's and men's light to super-light.

MODERN PENTATHLON—Cross-country.

SHOOTING—Skeet, men's air pistol.

SWIMMING—Women's 400-m freestyle, 100-m breaststroke and 4 x 100-m freestyle relay, men's 500-m freestyle and 200-m breaststroke.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 60 kg.

Preliminaries in basketball, baseball, boxing, cycling, diving, equestrian sports, field hockey, rowing, soccer, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and cycling.

- CTV: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 7:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight, 12:35-2:05 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29

In women's swimming, Canadian Gylesse Chausser ended third at the world in the 100-m breaststroke, should be a strong contender. In the men's 200-m breaststroke, Brazil's Nick Thibault is the man to beat, but Mike Stenhouse of the United States will have his strong contender. In the men's 400-m freestyle, watch for Australian star Kieren Perkins. In men's diving, long dominated by now-retired American superstar Greg Louganis, the springboard event will be hotly contested. The favorites are American Mark Lons and Kent Ferguson. Although

Chinese divers should also excel.

CYCLING—Men's four-kilometer pursuit.

DIVING—Men's springboard.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING—Up to 66, 74 and 130 kg.

GYMNASTICS—Men's optional team exercises.

JUDO—Women's and men's midweight.

MODERN PENTATHLON—Fencing.

SHOOTING—Men's English match.

SWIMMING—Women's 100-m butterfly and 100-m breaststroke, men's 400-m freestyle, 200-m breaststroke and 4 x 200-m freestyle relay.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 67.5 kg.

Preliminaries in basketball, baseball, basketball, boxing, equestrian sports, field hockey, handball, rowing, soccer, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and jockeying.

- CTV: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 7:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight, 12:35-2:05 a.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 30

In men's swimming, Canada's top medal hopeful, Mark Tewksbury, will face tough competition in the 100-m backstroke from two Japanese world record holder Jiro Sano and David Berkhoff, as well as

France's Patrick Schumacher and Spain's Martin Lopez-Zabara in the women's 200-m individual medley. Canada's Marianne Limpert is ranked fourth in the world behind American swimmer Saunders and Nicole Haislett, and German Daniela Hunger. Canadian Stuart Young-Hack and Nick Holness-Smith are expected to do well in the clubhouse-free day equestrian event, in gymnastics, in the women's individual combined event, American Kim Zmeskal and Hungarian Hanelita Onodi will be the top contenders, although Swedish Bogdanova of the Unified Team could challenge.

EQUESTRIAN—Three-day event.

GYMNASTICS—Women's individual free.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING—Up to 57, 62, 67 and 100 kg.

GYMNASTICS—Women's individual combined.

JUDO—Women's and men's light midweight.

SHOOTING—Men's rapid fire pistol, women's air rifle, rifle, pistol.

SWIMMING—Women's 200-m individual medley, 500-m freestyle and 4 x 100-m freestyle relay, men's 200-m butterfly, 50-m freestyle and 100-m breaststroke.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 75 kg.

Preliminaries in basketball, baseball, boxing, cycling, field

hockey, handball, rowing, soccer, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and jockeying.

- CTV: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 7:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight, 12:35-2:05 a.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 31

In men's cycling, Canadian star Carl Hirsiger will be a strong contender in the sprint. In swim racing, Gary Anderson of Princeton, Ore., should do well in the 200-m individual medley. Canadian are also medal contenders in the men's 4 x 100-m freestyle relay. World record holder in Rens Freijer of Australia is the favorite in the men's 1,500-m freestyle. In athletic track and field, Canadiana Beverly Searns, Mike Mulcaire and Ben Johnson will run their first

heat in the 100-m. Zola Proctor, the middle-distance runner who, as Zola Budd, ran for Britain in the 1984 Olympics and is now competing for South Africa, will run her first heat of the women's 3,000-m. Finally.

ATHLETICS—Men's short put and 20-m walk.

SHOOTING—Men's and women's sport and four-kilometer pursuit, men's 50-m pistol, men's individual.

SWIMMING—Men's 100-m freestyle and 4 x 100-m freestyle relay, men's 200-m butterfly, 50-m freestyle and 100-m breaststroke.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 75 kg.

Preliminaries in basketball, baseball, boxing, cycling, field

hockey, handball, rowing, soccer, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and jockeying.

SHOOTING—Men's air rifle, rifle, pistol.

SWIMMING—Women's 200-m butterfly, 500-m freestyle and 4 x 100-m freestyle relay, men's 200-m individual medley, 1,500-m freestyle and 4 x 100-m freestyle relay.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 82.5 kg.

Preliminaries in athletic, ball games, baseball, basketball, boxing, canoeing, handball, rowing, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and jockeying.

- CTV: 11 a.m.-5 p.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight/2:30 a.m.
- NBC: 7:10 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight, 12:35-2:05 a.m.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1

In rowing, the Canadian women's pairs and four, who won last year's world championships at Varese, will be hot dog for Olympic gold. Canada's Sheryl Fieffe is a medal contender in the women's individual slalom event. In gymnastics, Canada's Stelci Urech could make the finals in the beam, vault and floor events. American superstar Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who broke the world record, is expected to triumph in the two-day, seven-event heptathlon. Finally.

ATHLETICS—Women's marathon, javelin and Day 1 of heptathlon, men's and women's 100-m.

CANOEING—Women's individual slalom kayak, men's individual slalom canoe.

FENCING—Men's individual foil.

GYMNASTICS—Women's apparatus.

JUDO—Women's and men's featherweight.

ROWING—Women's coxless fours, double sculls and coxless pairs; men's coxless four, double sculls, coxless pairs and single sculls.

SHOOTING—Women's air pistol, men's running target rifle.

WEIGHTLIFTING—Up to 90 kg.

Preliminaries in athletic, ball games, baseball, basketball, boxing, diving, field hockey,



FU MINGXIA
Notches China: Diving



BORIS BECKER
Notches Germany: Tennis

handball, soccer, table tennis, tennis, volleyball, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

SUNDAY, AUG. 2

In rowing, both Canada's women's and men's eights teams are gold-medal contenders. In the single-scull event, Canadian **Stefan Lammens** hopes to make the final. In men's individual slalom kayak, Canada's **David Ford** is a strong contender. In yachting, three-time world champion **Canoe Jimmie** McKelvey, who placed third in the youth at the 1992 world championships, could make the final in three events. In triathlon, Canadian **George Lavery** is a strong contender. **Insomniacs** **John** Mattinson and **John** Pittman are also expected to do well.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's individual

ATHLETICS—Men's hammer throw and high jump; women's 3,000 m and Day 2 of heptathlon

CANOEING—Men's individual slalom kayak and doubles slalom canoe

CYCLING—Men's individual road race

FENCING—Men's individual epee

GYMNASTICS—Men's apparatus

JUDO—Women's and men's bantamweight

ROWING—Women's single and quadruple sculls and eight oars; men's coxed pairs, coxless fours, coxless sculls and eight oars

SHOOTING—110

WRESTLING—Up to 100 kg

YACHTING—Men's and women's Laser 380

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, handball, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.



Simon Sanders
Water Polo Canada, Swimming

climaxed swimming, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and water polo

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., noon-6 p.m., 7 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

MONDAY, AUG. 3

In yachting, two-time world champion **Hank Lammens** of Brookville, Ont., is expected to do well in Finn class, while 1988 bronze medalist **John** McKelvey and **John** Mattinson are expected to do well in Flying Dutchman. Their team mates, **Mark** MacDonald and **Eric** Jespersen, make up the top Canadian crew in Star class. In addition, Canadian **Mark** McKoy is a contender in the 110-lb hurdles. **Charmaine** Crooks of Vancouver is likely to be in the 800 m final. **Moses** Taitel of Kenya is the favorite in the 10,000 m. In equestrian sports, Canada's dressage team is expected to do well. In diving, **Gao** Min of China and **Trina** Lashko of the United States are the top contenders in women's springboard. Canadian divers **Mary** DePiero and **Brooklyn** Belliveau are also expected to advance.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's individual

ATHLETICS—Women's discus,



Curtis Hurrett
National, Canada, Diving, Gymnastics

10-lb. walk and 400 m, men's triple jump, 55-lb. hurdles and 10,000 m

DIVING—Women's springboard

EQUESTRIAN—Team dressage

TABLE TENNIS—Women's doubles

WRESTLING—Up to 110 kg

YACHTING—Women's International Europe and 470, men's Finn and 470, Flying Dutchman, Star, Temide

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4

In horse jumping, Canadian star **Leo Millar** will anchor a team that includes **Heidi** Underhill, **Jay** Higgins and **Jonathan** Foster. In yachting, watch for Canadians **Paul** Thomson, **Phil** Gore and **Stewart** Finn in the Soling class. In diving, the men's platform event could be a battle between two Chinese men, **Xiong** Ni and **Sun** Shuang, although **Du** Liyuan of the United States is also expected to advance. Canadian **Stefan** Lammens is likely to be in the 800 m final. **Moses** Taitel of Kenya is the favorite in the 10,000 m. In equestrian sports, Canada's dressage team is expected to do well. In diving, **Gao** Min of China and **Trina** Lashko of the United States are the top contenders in women's springboard. Canadian divers **Mary** DePiero and **Brooklyn** Belliveau are also expected to advance.

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

BADMINTON—Men's and women's singles and doubles

DIVING—Men's platform

EQUESTRIAN—Team jumping

FENCING—Women's team foil

TABLE TENNIS—Men's doubles

WRESTLING—Over 150 kg

YACHTING—Soling

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5

Canadian freestyle wrestler **Chris** Wilson, who was a silver medalist at the 1991 world championships, will be a contender in the 60-kg class. In equestrian sports, Canadians **Christine** Boylen and **Laure** Brinkhoff are expected to do well in individual dressage. Watch for Canadian **Michael** Smith on Day 1 of the decathlon. In tennis, semi-finals will be held in men's doubles and women's singles. Among the top women players will be German **Steffi** Graf and Spanish

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario

Finals:

ATHLETICS—Women's 400 m and 450-m hurdles, men's discus, 400 m, 800 m and Day 2 of decathlon

BASKETBALL—Individual

EQUESTRIAN—Individual dressage

FENCING—Men's team foil

FREESTYLE WRESTLING—Up to 52, 55 and 100 kg

TABLE TENNIS—Women's singles

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

BADMINTON—Men's and women's singles and doubles

DIVING—Men's platform

EQUESTRIAN—Team jumping

FENCING—Women's team foil

TABLE TENNIS—Men's doubles

WRESTLING—Over 150 kg

YACHTING—Soling

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, volleyball and water polo

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7

Defending world champion **Norm** Critchlow of Niagara, Ont., is the top contender in the 100-m individual kayak race, a bronze medalist based upon a world championship.

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

BADMINTON—Men's and women's singles and doubles

DIVING—Men's platform

EQUESTRIAN—Team jumping

FENCING—Women's team foil

TABLE TENNIS—Men's doubles

WRESTLING—Over 150 kg

YACHTING—Soling

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

BADMINTON—Men's and women's singles and doubles

DIVING—Men's platform

EQUESTRIAN—Team jumping

BASKETBALL—Women's final

ATHLETICS—Men's high jump, 4 x 100 m relay, 1,500 m and 4 x 400 m relay, men's 500 m, 4 x 100 m relay, 5,600 m, 1,500 m and 4 x 400 m relay

BASKETBALL—Men's final

BOXING—Men's final

FREESTYLE WRESTLING—Up to 52, 55, 62, 65 and 100 kg

SHOOTING—Men's final

TABLE TENNIS—Men's final

WRESTLING—Men's final

YACHTING—Men's final

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

BADMINTON—Men's and women's singles and doubles

DIVING—Men's platform

EQUESTRIAN—Team jumping

FENCING—Women's team foil

TABLE TENNIS—Men's doubles

WRESTLING—Over 150 kg

YACHTING—Soling

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

BASKETBALL—Men's final

ATHLETICS—Women's high jump, 4 x 100 m relay, 1,500 m and 4 x 400 m relay, men's 500 m, 4 x 100 m relay, 5,600 m, 1,500 m and 4 x 400 m relay

BASKETBALL—Men's final

BOXING—Men's final

FREESTYLE WRESTLING—Up to 52, 55, 62, 65 and 100 kg

SHOOTING—Men's final

TABLE TENNIS—Men's final

WRESTLING—Men's final

YACHTING—Men's final

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's and women's team

BADMINTON—Men's and women's singles and doubles

DIVING—Men's platform

EQUESTRIAN—Team jumping

FENCING—Women's team foil

TABLE TENNIS—Men's doubles

WRESTLING—Over 150 kg

YACHTING—Soling

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.



Hank Lammens
Water Polo Canada, Swimming

climaxed swimming, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and water polo

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., noon-6 p.m., 7 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Monday, Aug. 3

In yachting, two-time world champion **Hank Lammens** of Brookville, Ont., is expected to do well in Finn class, while 1988 bronze medalist **John** McKelvey and **John** Mattinson are expected to do well in Flying Dutchman. Their team mates, **Mark** MacDonald and **Eric** Jespersen, make up the top Canadian crew in Star class. In addition, Canadian **Mark** McKoy is a contender in the 110-lb hurdles. **Charmaine** Crooks of Vancouver is likely to be in the 800 m final. **Moses** Taitel of Kenya is the favorite in the 10,000 m. In equestrian sports, Canada's dressage team is expected to do well. In diving, **Gao** Min of China and **Trina** Lashko of the United States are the top contenders in women's springboard. Canadian divers **Mary** DePiero and **Brooklyn** Belliveau are also expected to advance.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's individual

ATHLETICS—Men's hammer throw and high jump; women's 3,000 m and Day 2 of heptathlon

CANOEING—Men's individual slalom kayak and doubles slalom canoe

CYCLING—Men's individual road race

FENCING—Men's individual epee

GYMNASTICS—Men's apparatus

JUDO—Women's and men's bantamweight

ROWING—Women's single and quadruple sculls and eight oars; men's coxed pairs, coxless fours, coxless sculls and eight oars

SHOOTING—110

WRESTLING—Up to 100 kg

YACHTING—Men's and women's Laser 380

Preferentialists in basketball, canoeing, field hockey, soccer, rhythmic gymnastics, tennis, water polo and wrestling.

• **CVE** 11 a.m.-6 p.m., 7:30-10 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.
• **WCC** 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m., midnight-2:30 a.m.

Finals:

ARCHERY—Men's individual

ATHLETICS—Men's hammer throw and high jump; women's 3,000 m and Day 2 of heptathlon

CANOEING—Men's individual slalom kayak and doubles slalom canoe

CYCLING—Men's individual road race

FENCING—Men's individual epee

GYMNASTICS—Men's apparatus

JUDO—Women's and men's bantamweight

ROWING—Women's single and quadruple sculls and eight oars; men's coxed pairs, coxless fours, coxless sculls and eight oars

SHOOTING—110

WRESTLING—Up to 100 kg

YACHTING—Men's and women's Laser 380



Leaving her plastic leg brace and wooden cane on shore, Lumsden eased painfully into her shell on a lake near Neuchâtel, France, with help from Canadian rowing team manager Gordon Mery: "I respect that there is a certain standard at the Olympics and I wanted to make sure that I could be at that standard. And I am very confident that I will be."

REVIVING THE DREAM

Olympic dreams usually start in innocent adolescence, when everything seems possible, and gradually gain substance with small hard-won victories over time. That was certainly the case with Canadian sculler Silke Lumsden. After years of trials and training, success and setbacks, the 37-year-old native of Mississauga, Ont., seemed headed for a glorious golden reality at the Barcelona Olympics. The defending world-champion single sculler, Lumsden was in remarkable physical condition after a winter of arduous training at Elk Lake, near Victoria—and was the favorite to win her event at the Esté de Bèze rowing venue. Then, on May 14, Lumsden's Olympic dream turned into a nightmare in a freak accident at a regatta in Eisen, Germany. After she sustained a massive injury to her right leg, doctors informed her that competing at the Summer Games was out of the question and that, in fact, she might never row again. But three days later, after undergoing the first of five operations, Lumsden lay in her hospital bed in Eisen and decided not to give up hope. "I came to work on the premise that there was a little light at the end of the tunnel," she says, "and that I could work towards that light."

When Lumsden steps onto the Olympic spotlight—walking with a cane or crutches because of injuries to a broken bone and lacerated leg—she

will complete a near-miraculous comeback, fulfilling the dream that she had to reconstruct day by painful day. The light at the end of the tunnel has become brighter with each training session since the accident, first at Elk Lake and then in Neuchâtel, France. Her times have gotten better, and her stroke—whether three before the accident because she couldn't really drive off the right side—has grown stronger. "I decided that I was going to be competitive enough, by the time the Games start, to take part," says Lumsden, who has been wearing bandages around her leg, along with a flexible plastic brace that she takes off when she rows. "I respect that there is a certain standard at the Olympics and I wanted to make sure that I could be at that standard. And I am very confident that I will be." Lumsden knows that to a sport in which first and fourth places are often separated by mere seconds, her one-body prospects may well have diminished. Her coach, Michael Spradkin, acknowledges that "the bar to be a gold-medal winner is a tall order." But he adds, "If she is able to continue to work hard right up to the Games, she may get on the medal podium."

Lumsden's devastating setback occurred while she was preparing for a race on the worn-up area behind the starting line at the Esau course in the Ruhr Valley. Also in the area were several other competitors, including a German men's pair in their 33-foot-long shell. Lumsden and



the men, Peter Højlundsen and Colin von Eschwege, never saw each other. The pointed bow of the German boat smashed into the wooden splashboard on the front of Lumsden's 36-footer. The impact drove a piece of the board into her lower right leg, lacerating a small bone and driving splinters into the flesh. In the scolding pain of the milliseconds that followed, the boat continued up over the splashboard, lacerating her lower leg and severing the tibia.

In the ensuing days, the German surgeons opened her broken bone with screws, removed bone chips and wood fragments, and re-attached the muscles. Lumsden admits that, in those post-testing hours, it was hard not to tumble into despondency, thinking of what might have been. "But after a few days," she says, "I started to think that maybe the Games were still going to be a possibility. I thought that I should try to keep myself in as good shape as I possibly could." While still confined to the hospital bed, she began doing arm and upper-body exercises. In fact, her boyfriend, 30-year-old John Wallace—a member of Canada's gold-medal-winning heavy-eight rowing team—reported that she challenged him in arm-wrestling matches. She won.

On May 25, Lumsden flew back to Victoria, where she underwent a skin graft operation over the injury. Then, on June 12—barely 26 days after the horrific accident—she crawled into her boat at the Elk Lake dock. Even Richard Becken, the Victoria-based medical director for Rowing Canada who has worked closely with Lumsden since 1988, was amazed. "She has a very high pain threshold and the health much better than the average person because of her fitness," says Becken. "Silke, Silke is demonstrating exceptional dedication and her recovery is truly remarkable."

Although she virtually refuses optimism—a quality closely prized by her sponsors, Brooks athletic wear, Silke Canada, Inc. and Tashiba of Canada—Lumsden herself seems surprised by how she has managed to salvage her dream. "When I think back to the accident and how fierce it was," she says, "it's pretty darn close to a miracle." Lumsden—5'6", 112 inches and a solid 155 lb.—gives much of the credit to her physical fitness. "The muscles on the outside of my right leg were peeled back and hanging down to the ankle," she explains. "I think that's why the doctors thought I would never row again. In a person of my size, those things would have just cut the muscle off. The blood would've got back up there and the tissue would die. But my muscle has lived. It's basically autologous, and I guess I'm surprising a lot of doctors." As Becken puts it, "The anyone not used to dealing with elite athletes, her recovery definitely has an unusual quality to it. But when you think of realism, simply sitting up and saying, 'I'm going to be the best in the world at something, in a pretty amazing approach to begin with.'"

Lumsden also surprised Spradkin. The head coach of the Canadian women's rowing team, the British-born Spradkin has worked with Lumsden since 1990. In Germany, he reached her moments after the accident and admits to being "in shock for a couple of days," after seeing her doctor. Last month, he was working with the men's Kowling,

B.C., when Lumsden announced that she intended to go to the Games. Said Spradkin: "The injury was pretty horrendous, the bone exposed. When you think about it, everything must heal. The bone, ligaments, tendons and muscle have all been severely stressed. I thought the Olympics were a chance in a million."

Lumsden first used a modified fan-stroke—the device that supports the foot to push, along back and forth on track as the sculler starts and bends the leg. The modified version allowed her right side to rotate slightly to compensate for lost flexibility. Gradually, she increased her on-water training from a few kilometers to more than 40 km per day and was able to employ a normal foot-stroke. On land, a couple of weeks after returning from Germany, she abandoned her wheelchair for crutches, and later, a cane. She continued her upper-body exercises and, with two hours of daily physiotherapy, managed to keep the swelling in the leg under control. With a checkup, Lumsden says: "Most of the swelling happens when the leg is down, when a person is standing. But seeing that I'm in a horizontal sport, basically sitting on my bum with my legs out in front of me, it only reduces the swelling. It's kind of ironic, but that's the reason I've been able to row before I can walk."

Lumsden had encountered adversity before. The daughter of Seigfried and Ilma Lumsden, the owner of a small water-cleaning company, she took up sculling on the Credit River in Mississauga in 1982. Two years later, she and her older sister, Shantelle (now a lawyer), won a bronze medal in double sculls at the Los Angeles Olympics. But she was plagued by recurring back pain—likely resulting from a congenital lateral curvature of her spine—until, after a disappointing seventh-place finish with another partner at the 1988 Seoul Games, considered quitting the sport. Instead, concentrating on single sculling, she began training with Spradkin and the men's team on Elk Lake. Her fortunes soared. In 1993, she accumulated enough points over several international regattas to capture the world title. And last August in Vienna, she narrowly defeated her arch-rival, Elisabeta Lipa of Romania, in the prestigious 2000-m championship race.

The Canadian women's eight, women's coxless pair and women's coxless four also struck gold at those championships and will be medal candidates in Barcelona. But for Lumsden, who has a BA in English from the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, simply returning to rowing was a morning epiphany. "I will not forget getting back into the shell," she says. "I love that sport so much, but I didn't fully realize it until I got out there. I put out in the boat for a time, pushed off the dock, then started to cry. It was wonderful." That finding will be magnified when Lumsden finally crosses herself into her shell at Esté de Bèze. "I'm going to make sure that the Olympics are a good experience for me," she says. "We worked too hard for it to let it go. It's going to be fun." For people everywhere, watching Lumsden's goal to compete in the Games will be an Olympic moment they will not soon forget.

THE PERILS OF DOPING



PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Surrounded by the angular black steel and gleaming chrome trusses of weightlifting equipment, a man reputed to be one of Toronto's most successful doctors in athletic sports unashamedly describes their effect on women: "You take a good-looking woman and she goes on 'roids,'" he tells a male reporter. "She comes back in a few weeks and she's got a heavier build than you and a deeper voice." Clearly, the masculinizing effects of steroids on women are shilling. Even more serious, for both men and women, are the hazards of long-term use of the synthetic male hormones, they include kidney failure and fatal cancers. Despite these known risks, some athletes continue to find the performance-enhancing drugs irresistible. Earlier this month, Canada's second-ranked sprinter, Cheryl Thorburn, received a lifetime suspension—which she has appealed—after tests in June showed that she had used raw anabolic steroids, testosterone and nandrolone.

Four years after Ben Johnson fled in disgrace from Seoul after a positive drug test, two years after the release of the \$4-million Dohi inquiry report into athletes' use of banned drugs and nearly a year after

Canada launched a web-sweeping program to deter drug use, the issue continues to cast a shadow over the Olympic ideal of fair play. "You can't stop it," is the fatalistic conclusion reached by Cecil Sewell, the publisher of *Atletica*, a Canadian track-and-field magazine. "It would be foolish to hope to think you could."

Several countries, including Canada, have tried, dramatically increasing the number of antidoping drug tests to which elite athletes are subject. But other nations have been slower to respond: the United States, for one, has moved only tentatively towards rigorous drug testing of its Olympic athletes. Meanwhile, competitors have turned to new generations of performance-enhancing compounds that cannot be detected by existing tests. The regrettable result, acknowledges Dr. Andrew Pipe, the Ottawa-based chief medical officer of the Canadian Olympic team, is that for the athletes assembling this week in Barcelona, "the level playing field is far away."

Still, Canada is among the countries that have taken the biggest strides towards leveling the field. In September, 1991, federal Sports Minister Pierre Cadieux introduced the penalties for athletes caught using

banned drugs and announced the creation of a new federal agency designed to take testing out of the hands of individual sports organizations. Since January, the newly established Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport, based in Gloucester, Ont., outside Ottawa, has assumed responsibility for administering tests to Canadian athletes of every discipline.

With an annual budget of \$3.1 million and a full-time staff of 13, the centre has adopted a three-pronged strategy against the use of performance-enhancing drugs. Most notably, it has accredited 490 volunteer control officers to oversee the collection of urine samples from competitors at all national amateur sports championships. More significant, however, are the surprise tests that the centre conducts on athletes in training, often with less than two days' notice. Declared the centre's director, Victor Lachance, "If you are on a steroid cycle, and you get 30 hours' notice, there's nothing you do to evade detection." However, plans to investigate allegations that individual athletes or their coaches are involved in the use of performance-enhancing drugs have proved difficult to translate into action. "One path takes you down the road to a neo-Canadian Security Intelligence Service," acknowledges Lachance. "We don't want to do that."

Some other countries—among them Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and France—have adopted comparable measures. That has led to increasing international cooperation to control drugs. In December, 1994, Canada joined Britain and Australia in signing an agreement permitting each nation to test the other's athletes during training camps or at competitions within those borders. The year before, a similar, albeit informal, agreement between Athletics Canada and its Swiss counterpart led to a positive test for Canadian hurdler Julie Kuchelova while she was training in Switzerland. The collapse of East Germany in 1990, meanwhile, brought an end to that country's officially sponsored program of sophisticated drug use (page 51).

But the international campaign against banned drugs—doping control, in Olympic parlance—has been far from universally effective. Although the International Olympic Committee endorsed a model anti-doping program in late 1985, it offered no money to help enforce the recommended measures. Meanwhile, a handful of countries remain under suspicion of actively condoning drug use by their athletes. Noting the rapid advance of China's economy, Swisswatcher Canada's director of international competitions, Trevor Telford, observed last year: "China's improvement in medical and pharmaceutical, and when their state was asked why, he answered that they were using the East German training method. 'Take that as you wish.'"

Canadian sports officials are critical of their American counterparts, as well. There is no U.S. equivalent to the Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport, instead, the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) routinely tests all American athletes before they compete—in a system that critics say is far less controlled or as deterred for those who use performance-enhancing drugs during training. "You only look at a team before it leaves to make sure it doesn't get caught," alleges Canada's Lachance. Adds Pipe: "It's controlled doping, not doping control."

In fact, both the USOC and the U.S. Athletics Congress, which controls track and field, have taken some recent steps to broaden the reach of their anti-doping programs. Since October 1993, their joint venture testing program to cover the US-registered American athletes in each track event in May, 1995, the Athletics Congress has conducted about 700 drug tests on athletes in training, roughly the same number it has conducted at major competitions. Earlier this year, the track board's aird program in cooperation with eight U.S. sports associations to conduct random out-of-competition tests in American tennis, cycling, weight lifting and swimming, among other athletes. "We are achieving some deterrence," says USOC doping-control officer Dr. Wade Evans. As does the United States' larger population, the USOC and the Athletics Congress together spend only slightly more than \$2 million

to police drug use—about two-thirds of what Canada spends.

Even in Canada, the much vaunted national anti-drug strategy has not deterred everyone. In addition to the 26 Canadian athletes who have failed drug tests since April, 1989—11 in the past year, former national junior 100-m champion Brian Morrison of Calgary was banned from competition for two years after testing positive for steroids on June, 1990. "I can't point the finger at anyone," Morrison said. "I went looking for it and I found it and I did it to myself."

Elsewhere, tests have exposed some of the world's top-ranked competitors as drug users. In the United States, the list of suspected athletes includes the world-record holder and 1988 Olympic silver medalist in the 400 m, Betsy Reynolds; 1988 Olympic bronze-medal long jumper Larry Myricks and world shot put record holder Randy Bernis. In May, world bronze-medal shot-putter Lari Minnie became the third Norwegian in that sport to test positive for steroids in the past 10 years.

The reason for the popularity of steroids is simple: they work. The synthetic hormones allow athletes of both sexes to train harder, recover more quickly from injury and build up larger, stronger muscles. At the end of his inquiry, former Ontario chief justice Charles Dohi concluded: "The overwhelming evidence is that anabolic steroids enhance athletes' performance." The drugs are also widely available and often competitively cheap. Individual injectable doses, once obtainable through the mail, can cost as little as \$20. And even though penalties for trafficking in steroids have increased in both Canada and the United States since 1990, athletes say that they have little trouble acquiring them through contacts made in gyms or from mail-order suppliers. One U.S. study earlier this year uncovered a similar forum for steroids, and gave addresses in Toronto and New Brunswick.

But the physical price of steroid use can be high. Most risks are, holding, strokes, testicles and the development of female-type breasts (one of the symptoms that Johnson showed), as well as sudden and violent so-called "roid rages." Women, in addition to developing male characteristics, including the irreversible enlargement of the clitoris, risk baldness, depression and disrupted menstrual cycles. Few athletes have examined the long-term effects of the drugs, but experts and former users also assert that these risks include various forms of cancer. Former National Football League star Lyle Alzado blamed the steroids that he took since July for early 80 years for causing the brain cancer that ultimately killed him. Before his death earlier this year, Alzado wrote: "If you're not on steroids, I doubt I'd be here."

But for athletes determined to find better performance in a bottle, there are alternatives to steroids. Most are expensive and none are free of risk, but several possess a quality precious in cheating: they cannot be detected, even by sophisticated, IOC-approved testing labs. One option is human growth hormone. The substance, which has many of the same body-building effects as anabolic steroids, is legally extracted from cadavers or produced by biogenengineering. Human growth hormone costs more than \$4,000 for a treatment cycle lasting several weeks, but cannot be distinguished from an athlete's own natural hormones. Another alternative is erythropoietin, a drug developed to stimulate the production of red blood cells in patients suffering from kidney failure. An athlete who uses erythropoietin to boost his or her performance will have lower endurance, but it can also thicken the blood and cause the risk of stroke (it is a suspected contributor to the deaths of at least 15 young European cyclists over the past five years). A third variant is gonadotropin-releasing hormone, a compound that stimulates the release of an athlete's own growth hormones—reportedly enhancing muscle development. But it can also have these who abuse it as a consequence.

It is a small number of athletes who will test this pole beside the glitter of Olympic gold—and the wealth and fame that may follow. And even though the vast majority of athletes competing in Barcelona will almost certainly do so without the aid of drugs, few observers expect the Games to be more than marginally cleaner than the ones that concluded four years ago in Seoul. "We cannot test everybody, everywhere, every time," concludes Pipe. "We cannot test every drug user. They will go on undetected. Those who don't have the sophistication will get caught. In the end, at least a handful of cheaters, it seems, will mislead proper,



Johnson (left), Lewis (right) racing in Seoul
no more double on the track

track. From his spicily decorated racketball house in a leafy suburb of Houston, he manages an expanding business portfolio that includes a small but growing sportsman design firm. Lewis, who designs some of the two-year-old company's gear and appears as a model in its size catalog, says that he expects to make in 1993 \$1 million that year.

But Johnson's career, by contrast, may only now be regaining some momentum after four offshoot years. In the wake of his disqualification at Seoul, he served a two-year suspension. During that time, he committed a series of legal offenses, including waging a starter's protest at the driver of a car. He remains on probation after pleading guilty last

October to assaulting another athlete.

But since missing the services of Johnson's sprint coach Percy Duncan last year, Vance appears to have recharged his focus on the track. After a series of mediocre performances in competitions in the Caribbean and Europe last winter, he returned overseas with a comparatively scorching 10.16-second dash at the Canadian Olympic trials in Montreal last month. Even though he placed second behind Montrealer Brian Smith, who ran the 100-m dash in 10.11, Johnson's time was his best since Seoul. "What I want," says Geoff Smith, the publisher of Canada's only track-and-field magazine, *Atletica*, "was something I thought he couldn't do again, and that is accelerate in the last 30 m. He is a mental champion."

Johnson himself is more cautious. He is used to being asked whether a claim is true. Looking at it but far tamer than he did during his steroid-laden preparation for the Seoul Games, he told *Atletica*: "I don't want to jump ahead and say, 'I'm going to run 10.0 [seconds] fast as we the Olympics.' I just want to take part in the Games." Still, he did make one prediction: "I will be fast enough to be in the final." That will take considerable doing—at least a dozen athletes have beaten Johnson's best time already this year.

As Olympic medals would do more to put Johnson the Canadian sprinter's battered reputation. It might also return him to the ranks of sports stars capable of winning new commercial endorsements. Even though Johnson is plenty far from dominating the dunes a glowing two-year-old Mercedes-Benz 300 SE, and still commands more than \$10,000 to appear at non-Olympic competitions, the only company that continues to sponsor him is Italian clothing maker Diesel. For the rehabilitation of his Johnson of 1992, as for the hunched Carl Lewis, Barbell will be one last chance to show the world what he still can do.

CHRIS WOOD



THE SUMMER GAMES

A HAUNTED PAST

Olympic athletes are driven by many things: a lust for fame, the hunger for money or just the elemental desire to be the best at what they do. For Jens Fiedler, a 22-year-old sprint cyclist competing for Germany in Barcelona, there is an added motive—the need to prove that he can win without drugs. When Fiedler was part of the old German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), his coach regularly gave him an army of multicolored pills. Some were pain killers. Others, he says, almost certainly contained illegal steroids to boost his strength—Fiedler says that he never found out for

sure: "You didn't ask questions. It was just the eternal way of life." In Barcelona, Fiedler will be one of the untested German team's top sprint medal hopes, and he vows to win without any artificial help. Now, I say now, although, he confesses, "he says, 'You're going to take the gold—cleanly and on my own.'"

Despite the merger of the old East German sports regime with the money and sophistication of western Germany would create an Olympic dream machine, that confidence among the secrets of the G.D.R. system and confidence with the outside world had long suggested that its astonishing success depended heavily on the systematic use of illegal drugs. And now that many former East German athletes, including Fiedler, are competing for a unified Germany, the country's sports officials determined that their victory in Barcelona will be tainted by scandal. "It would be devastating for any of our athletes to be caught using drugs," says Armin Bommert, director of a training camp for 100 top athletes in Berlin. "It would be worse than Ben Johnson was for Canada."

To avoid that, German officials set up a special program to crack down on drug use. It involved spot checks on a massive scale during training—about 4,000 a year. Athletes whose names were chosen at random by a computer in Frankfurt were required to take urine tests, sometimes a dozen times during just a few months. Those found guilty of doping can be banned from competition for as long as four years. The new system, which German officials say is the strictest in the world, has already caught several would-be cheaters from both east and west. In March, summer Sevens basketball, a 21-year-old basketball specialist from

Bamberg, tested positive for steroids and was banned for six months, ending his Olympic hopes. And in May, eastern German swimming star Arnd Strauss was also suspended for six months.

But the case that rocked German sports was that of Katrin Krabbe, the world-champion sprinter. Krabbe's beautiful and seemingly innocent face is the last of the old eastern system. Krabbe was the one ex-G.D.R. star whom all of Germany had enthusiastically embraced. In February, however, she and two former East German teammates, Gerd Bommert and Silke Möller, were suspended for allegedly trying to manipulate a crucial test. The International Amateur Athletic Federation ruled in June that Krabbe and the others could compete in Barcelona after all. In the end, though, all three, explaining that the drug ordeal had left them unprepared for the Games, decided not to participate.

The revelations about the old G.D.R. system have set only part of a damper on the German republic's Olympic enthusiasm, but tainted relations among athletes and coaches from western and eastern Germany. Eastern athletes, once the spoiled children of the socialist system, lost the love of privileges they used to enjoy, and few are well enough known to win such endorsement deals from western companies. Bommert also complains that negative publicity about the East German system means that, at ex-G.D.R. athletes are suddenly labeled as cheaters. Scandalized westerners have their own great eastern dominance of sports like track and field has made it much more difficult for them to win spots on the combined team. "It's tough for them," says Katrin Ulrich, the top-ranked 20,000-m runner who came up through the East German system. "You could be number 1 in western Germany, but you're just fourth or fifth now."

The suspicions have taken a toll. German sports officials, far from hesitating about accepting federal medals to ensure that their athletes are clean. "We don't want medals at any price," says Bommert. "We are combining the two systems, but not at the level of the west (that of the east)." As a result, they say, Germany's performance in Barcelona cannot be predicted by looking at the results four years ago in Seoul, where the two German teams won a combined total of 142 medals (39 more than the first-place



Krabbe: a world-champion sprinter who rocked German sport

AP/WIDE



THE SUMMER GAMES

DASH OF HUMILITY

A few days before Ben Johnson departed from Canada for the Barcelona Olympics, an unexpected package arrived for him from Texas. Inside was a book, *Jens Johnson*, an autobiography published in 1990 by Carl Lewis. On the flyleaf, the American sprinter and long jumper had written: "To Ben Johnson. Enjoy! It's your chance." The signed dedication was intended to reach the two athletes' coaches have introduced since they first met on the Olympic track in 1984. Then, Lewis outran Johnson to win the 100-m race—one of four gold medals that he grabbed at the Los Angeles Games. Four years later, Johnson best Lewis post the 100-m race, a rare inflection in Canadian sports lore, but the gold medal three days later after a race test revealed his use of a banned steroid. Now, both men are preparing for their third Olympics, but this time there will be no repeat of their earlier duels. Even though Johnson, 30, surprised most spectators by securing a berth on the Canadian Olympic team, he is far from assured of reaching the final in his event. And Lewis, 31, who faded in U.S. trials to qualify for the 100 m, will compete only in his last specialty, the long jump.

For Lewis, that is a rare disquiet in sport: He is one of the most dominant competitors in one of the most demanding disciplines in sport. His harvest of golds at Los Angeles—unmatched

since Jesse Owens first accomplished the feat in 1936—included medals in the 100 m, 400-m relay and long jump. In Seoul, he again was gold in the long jump pit and secured the 100-m gold that Johnson coveted. Then, last August in Tokyo, he set a world record in the 100 m, running the distance in 9.84 seconds. But at last month's U.S. Olympic track-and-field trials, held at the home hotel of New Orleans, he finished sixth in the 100-m final, and ultimately decided not to accept a place on the U.S. entry team at Barcelona. Instead, Dennis Mitchell—who ran the 100 m in 10.09 seconds in New Orleans—and Lewis's teammates on the Santa Monica Track Club, Mark Witherspoon and Leroy Harris, will lead the U.S. sprint squad. Lewis blamed his poor showing on a virus infection related to allergies.

Even in the long jump, Lewis faces a stiff challenge in his quest to win gold in three successive Olympics. After failing for more than a decade to break the world record set by American Bob Beamon in Mexico City in 1968, Lewis, sidelined in Tokyo last year as influenza, Mike Powell, shattered Beamon's mark with a leap of 29.1 ft, 4th yards. In New Orleans, Lewis again finished second to Powell. "Last summer," Lewis told *Atletica*, "I don't jump that well mechanically, but I was extremely fast and very aggressive. This year, it's a matter of putting it all together."

Lewis has had more success lately off the



Soviet), while the G.D.R. alone placed second with 103. This time, they admit, Gennaro "he began to write for third place behind the United Team (of former Soviet) and the United States."

Just how for the East Germans want to build up their elite-sports system became clear soon after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989. For the G.D.R., its rich harvest of Olympic medals (second only to first of the Soviets since the 1960s) proved the superiority of socialism. The rigid drugs were just one aspect of a system that began by identifying children as young as 6 in potential athletes. Rolf Henneman, a former East German swimming champion, recalls how sports officials came to grade school and assigned him to swimmer that he had the physique needed to reach the top. Then they measured his parents. At age 13, Henneman was sent to the state Children's and Youth Sports School in East Berlin. Schoolwork took second place to intense training, and the system's benefits were soon apparent, as a teenage star, Henneman excelled so much on his father, a factory designer.

But the dark side of the system was apparent, as well. In 1985, when Henneman was 17, his trainer first gave him tiny blue pills containing a daily dose of five milligrams of oral turbutal, a steroid. "I knew it was illegal, but everybody was taking them," says Henneman, now 24 and a sports reporter for the *Berliner Kurier* newspaper. "I was treacherously motivated—was the pills that I started to be a world star. The trainers said you needed the pills for that three-week edge that makes a champion. And they and athletes all around the world used these drugs. So did I."

At first, the steroids made Henneman feel terrific. "You feel very tough, very strong," he recalls. "I was swimming 35 or 30 km a day in training. Anytime I was being sent to do that." And, he adds with a broad



President 'Now, I say no to all pills, even vitamins'

face, he adds with a broad smile, his son M's improvement: "My girlfriend loved it." But as the daily dose was gradually increased to 15 mg, Henneman's arms became sore and his muscles became overdeveloped. In 1988, he stopped taking drugs, and the next year placed second in the 200-m event in two international competitions. Then, in November, 1989, just as the two Germans were united, Henneman quit sports and wrote about his experience. "My swimming friends at first saw it as a betrayal," he says. "But now, most of them understood that the system was corrupt and we had to end it."

Part of the East German secret lay in developing ways of avoiding international bans on doping. At laboratories run by the Sports Medical Service in Berlin, Leipzig and Jena, researchers tested drugs and became expert at advising athletes when to stop taking them—usually a month before an event—so they would pass doping tests. They were so successful that not a single East German tested positive at an international competition between 1979 and the collapse of the state in 1990.

The East German system fell apart at the same time. Sports courts closed and most of the G.D.R.'s top athletes fled their jobs. But the western German officials who now run sports programs throughout the country acknowledge that some eastern athletes have not been able to break their reliance on drugs—and that some westerners continue to use dope, as well. "For me, these are people who will do it, despite all our efforts," says Baurert. "Our message now is that it's possible to beat the system."

In Barcelona, Germany's entire sports establishment will be looking at each other for fear that some athletes have not believed that message.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Jena

the world's fastest times in her three events, will be tough to beat.

Not only that, says Hungarian sportsman Stefan Laci, Egerszegi is also "a modern person, everyone's favorite." In an interview soon after her medal victory, much of her limited demonstration was the swimmer, whose teammates call her "Erie," or, more, seems off to the table about going to swim with friends, and about her mother, 46-year-old Klara, who runs aside to prepare breakfast before her daughter's daily noon training sessions.

Kristina Egerszegi says that she has not followed pills in the more than two years since the fall of communism. "I'm really not interested," she says. "My life is the same now. I'm swimming in the new pool Liberty swim in." In fact, the new free market culture has with gold in Barcelona, she may be able to swim even greater demands. "I don't like to say too much in advance," says Egerszegi. "But I feel in good shape and I think I'm going to do well."

MARY MEHEW with JOHN MADON in Budapest

WINNING SMILE, WINNING STROKE

As the musical score from *Dieci* With Wives echoes through the northeast Calgary townhouse, Mark Tewksbury, wearing a polo shirt and jeans, tells you a champion is a constant coach partner. "My biggest trouble," he confesses with what is increasingly becoming a trademark smile, "is to get motivated, to swim." At 34, Tewksbury is a 19-time world and Olympic medalist, a 1991 world silver medalist, his lace-clad feet past on his stage across Canada. He gives motivational speeches for the Investors Group and does TV advertisements for the Best Information Centre. But the commercial and media circus is on his mind. For Tewksbury, the focus is on the wide outdoor pool in Barcelona where he will swim the 100-m backstroke—where the young man who has everything will seek the one opening leader he does not have: a solo Olympic swimmer.

Canada boasts other swimming hopefuls, including Goyette Cloutier of Moncton, Que., in the 100- and 200-m breaststroke, Marcia Lampert of Fredericton in the 200-m individual medley, Marcel Gery of North York, Ont., in the 100-m butterfly and Gary Anderson of Brampton, Ont., in the 200-m individual medley. The men's 4 x 200-m medley relay team was silver at the 1988 Games and, with Tewksbury again swimming the fast leg, should be a contender in Barcelona. But the greatest expectations surround Tewksbury's solo backstroke—and he does not underestimate the challenge. The six-foot six-inch, 176-lb swimmer is ranked third behind two Americans—world-record holder Jeff Rouse and David Sorenson—and British's Frank Schöb. He must also contend with local hero in Martin Lopez-Sobrem of Spain. "I'm looking for my breakthrough," Tewksbury says.

His best official time is 58.59 seconds, set last August, and he acknowledges that, given the high level of competition, it will take at least 54 seconds to make a mark at Barcelona—where he was a 53 seconds for gold. He expects to get there. Tewksbury notes that a male triathlete 20 years ago has allowed backstroke is a new relay technique: they can shave time by touching the pool wall with their feet instead of their fingertips.



Tewksbury: 'I am looking for my breakthrough'

The much-travelled Canadian has spent the time at home this year. He went to Phoenix, Ariz., for outdoor swimming and then spent 10 days at a high-altitude training camp at Los Alamitos, the New Mexican community 7,200 feet above sea level where scientists developed the storm broke in a sense, the Los Alamitos pool is Canada's physiological weapon in the battle to produce faster times. "It's like natural blood doping," says Tewksbury of the high-altitude training. "It took up my first blood cell count and hemoglobin. And I paid for high-oxygen performance." After four days off to swim and relax in Phoenix, Cal., at the end of June, he and the rest of the Canadian Olympic swim squad flew home base camp at Crest Page, Prince, just three hours' drive from Barcelona.

Tewksbury will not be in the Olympic Village and five days before his first event, on July 1, get caught in village life, he says. "On the Summer Olympics, there is a coach going on a two mile run. It takes 20 minutes to walk to reach it. It is very different to the smaller Winter Olympics." Tewksbury, who placed fifth in the backstroke at the 1988 Olympics, carried media attention and sponsorship work in the weeks leading up to the Barcelona Games. At the competition itself, however, he expects to revel in the hype. "I am a legend now," he says. And with Spain's own Lopez-Sobrem in the race, "there is going to be a lot of noise from 10,000 fans, and I love it."

Tewksbury has been swimming since the age of 8, when his parents, Roger and Diana, took him to Calgary's Aquatic Swimming Club. The Olympic coach, the Big Shot Photo camera shop in a northwest Calgary mall. Tewksbury's brother, Scott, is a diver who works a Caribbean cruise ship, and his sister, Collette, is assistant manager of a Calgary drugstore. "We are close and we have family dinners when we can," says Tewksbury. "But lately, I am rarely home." A political science student at the University of Calgary, Tewksbury moved away from home when he was 17 and recently bought a condominium, which he shares with two roommates.

Childhood, he says, is a country of his own training regimen. "I am so self-involved, selfish at this moment," he says, explaining that his last serious relationship ended in 1989. "At the end of summer, you have to take care of yourself first." His Olympic countdown days begin with team floor hockey at 6 a.m., followed by weightlifting and exercises in a solo session. "I am a swimmer, I am a swimmer, I am a swimmer," he says, "I am a swimmer, I am a swimmer, I am a swimmer." Tewksbury swims three times a week. Modern art and other moments cover the walls of his room—a piece of the Berlin Wall that a German couple gave him, a swimming medal from 1988. He even has a framed extract from Harold's transcript of an MP's speech in the House of Commons acknowledging his swimming feats.

Barcelona will likely be his last Olympics. "There is nothing," he says, "in being 'Remember, it is just a swim event. Life goes on.'" Life for Tewksbury—and his glory days—would be a lot richer with an Olympic medal around his neck.

JOHN HOWSE in Calgary

MIGHTY MOUSE

pool and confident, Kristina Egerszegi wins the start of the 100-m individual medal at a Hungarian championship in Budapest. At the sound of the gun, she surges forward, entering the water in a long arc, then swimming in measured, seemingly effortless strokes. With churning and splashing through the stands, she completes the race in 4:36.24, a full 20 seconds ahead of her closest rival and a 28 seconds off the world record set by East German Petra Schneider a decade ago. The leading contender for Olympic gold in the event, Egerszegi is also expected to win the 200- and 400-m backstrokes, in which she set world records last year. "Her strength is in her head," says Lindi Kasi, who has been coaching Egerszegi, 27, most of her nine years of age. "She is so focused mentally."

In the first Summer Games since the liberation of Eastern Europe, Kasi and his pool knowing she was ranked in the world's top swimmer last year. She will face a backstroke challenge from teammate Thérèse Scobé and American Jani Wagstaff; American Summer Sanders will be a threat in the medley. But Egerszegi, who won gold in the 200-m backstroke in Seoul in 1988, and last year had

SYNCHRONIZED SENSATION

Her long arms wave rhythmically beneath the clear blue water as she swims between the wriggling black lotus. Wearing goggles and a green-and-red deppled swimcap, Sylvie Fréchet swims steadily, gliding gracefully for a few moments before making a sharp turn. Her coach, Julie Savard, sitting in a deck chair beside Calgary's Lindsey Park pool, watches the imperious glide by her sister's puffed legs and feet, noting where an extra muscle fiber might make the difference in waterline line and grace. Fréchet is a botha perfectionist and an individualist—she has disapproved with the heavy makeup that has long been a synchro trademark. "I want to create my own style, a natural look," she says after the practice session, wrapped in a Toren Canada towel. "Synchro used to be all smiles, makeup and nose clips. I want the crowd to know what I am feeling, to share these through my body, legs and body movements as well."

With gold medals in her past 13 competitions—including her fourth Canadian senior solo title at the national championships in Calgary last April—Montreal-born Fréchet, 25, is Canada's top prospect for Olympic gold in Barcelona. She has already attracted a smattering of corporate sponsors as she tries to assume at least the solo mantle of Montreal-born Carolyn Waldo, who struck gold in both the solo and duet events at the 1988 Seoul Games. Fréchet, says Michelle Cameron, Waldo's former duet partner, "models such powerful poses—she is very high to the water, and artistic." She is also a hard worker, putting her five-foot, 110-lb., 145-lb. frame through a rigorous training regimen that features 1000s bench presses and so-called power cleaning—lifting her heels over her head. "She has power others do not have," says Savard, who also coaches the national synchro duet champions, Penny and Vicki Vilagos. "And she has so much flexibility—it's truly amazing."

Fréchet is under enormous pressure, hardened with great expectations. But Savard, who has coached Fréchet for 18 years, says that she

has never seen her nervous. "She is soft and everything," says Savard, whose three Olympic synchro charges call her Man 3. "She is that sturdy who is never late and often wants to work extra. She knows how to relax, too. It is all her experience—it makes a big difference in competition." Fréchet is a philosophical about her medal chances. "As I guarantee it that I'll have the best performance of my life at Barcelona," she says. "It's the gold, then lose. I don't control it. I am trying to educate people that athletes do their best—but just one can win gold."

Fréchet's road to Barcelona began in Montreal's Rosemont district. Her father died while she was still a toddler (she has one brother, Martin). She was eight years old when her mother, Gertrude, who works at a neighborhood branch of the cruise publisher, took her to Costa, a north-end club, for swimming lessons so that she could enjoy the lake beside her grandfather's cottage in the Laurentians. There, she met Savard, who trained her through junior solo Canadian titles in 1981 and 1982, and the challenge years when Waldo ruled synchronized swimming's solo world. Canada can send only one solo swimmer to the Olympics, and Waldo, of the Calgary Aquaglide club, won the berth to both Los Angeles in 1984 and Seoul in 1988. Finally, with Waldo's 1988 retirement, Fréchet emerged in swimming fashion at the 1991 World Aquatic Championships in Perth, Australia, she scored a record seven perfect 10s. And earlier this year, she was the pre-tiger German Open crown.

Not surprisingly, Fréchet has also won her share of commercial endorsements. She promotes the Brita water-filtration system. Dr. Scholl's lost car products, Clusel hair products, Kraft foods and Ford. She dresses a Ford Escort and lives in Laval, north of Montreal, with her agent, 35-year-old swimmer Sylvie Lavoie. After completing the first two years of a degree in physical education at the University of Montreal, she has taken one year off to focus her full attention on the Olympics. When the crunch for training and competition, she takes at least on books along and always carries her tape player. "Music is everything for me," says Fréchet. "New Age, Vangelis, Phil Collins, Melissa Etheridge

Fréchet: "It looks effortless, and we have to smile and not look red-faced and tired."

and, for more, Quebec singer Michel Rivard."

She trains at least six to eight hours a day, keeping up with synchro's increasing demands. Since 1984, when it became an Olympic medal event, "synchro has changed so much," says Fréchet. "Today, it is a sport, not just a show." During a 30-minute solo routine, her pulse rate rises to about 200 beats per minute from her normal resting pulse of 48. She must also have the endurance—learned after countless hours in the water—to hold her breath for a total of 90 seconds during the underwater compulsory figures, while maintaining the strength and control to complete each maneuver. Four times a week, she does bench press and squats for 30 minutes to ensure that her muscles are ready for the crucial task of keeping her body riding high in the water. "It looks effortless, and we have to smile and not look red-faced and tired," explains Fréchet. "Big arms, legs, shoulders,iceps and torso—that is what is keeping us up there."

The Barcelona Games, and the pursuit of a gold medal in her first Olympic competition, remains Fréchet's stiffest challenge. The outdoor Olympic pool there—50m by 25 m—is twice as large as the Montreal pool that she trains in and has seating for 10,000 spectators. "I love it with the sun in your face and to feel the air on the water," says Fréchet. "And we need that big crowd. There is a connection in synchro. You are alone out

there, and when they clap, it feels very good."

In Barcelona, Fréchet will be synchronizing her performance to the tune of Vangelis. After the Games, she says, "I probably won't go on—I have done 18 years and I want to finish my anniversary degree." Even now, she says, "when I am not training, I like to get back into the life. Just to watch the news and find out what is happening outside the pool." And life will become soon enough, when the Olympic flag is lowered in Barcelona and thousands of athletes leave the world stage to resume their daily routines. Fréchet can only hope that she returns with a truly golden memory.

JOHN ROWSE is in Calgary

THE COMEBACK TWINS

They are the comeback sisters. Seven years after they retired from international competition, identical twins Penny and Vicki Vilagos, four-time senior national synchronized swimming duet champions in the mid-1980s, will represent Canada in the Barcelona Olympics. "Being identical means given us an edge," says Vicki after she met her sister for the fifth time at the Metro-Gemini Cup in Calgary in April. "We are what drives try to be, never mind each other." Ironically, one of their major rivals at the Olympics will be another duet with the same competition edge, identical twins Karen and Sarah Josephson, the reigning world champions from the United States—a duet that should have the judges going double take.

After the Vilagos sisters quit national competition in 1985, the plagued Montreal aquagymnasts completed their college education, earned and began careers. "We always thought of school as a full-time occupation," says Vicki, a systems analyst who is married to salesman Kevin Goldberg. "Education was critical for us." But the sisters kept in shape, even in exhibitions, and in 1989, won the gold duet medal at the World Masters Games in Denmark. Seeing a spark of Olympic-caliber performance, Montreal-based coach Julie Savard asked them to try a full comeback. "They have the strongest potential I have ever seen," says Savard. "They are talented, have enormous concentration and are perfectionists."

At 25, the Vilagos twins are also among Team Canada's oldest athletes. "Careers and work are a double priority," says Penny, an account manager for a pharmaceutical marketing company who is married to Peter Stiel, manager of market research at another pharmaceutical firm. "We've been married for 18 years and we still love each other." "Our companies are very supportive," says Vicki. "Since they began to train seriously again in April, 1990, the twins won the Swiss Open, and more recently, at the German Open, they placed second to the rival



The Vilagos sisters: "Being identical gives us an edge."

Josephsons. The Vilagos sisters—who, at a meet in Rome in 1980, became the first duet team ever to achieve a perfect 10 in international competition—scored three 10s in their successful bid for the Canadian title in Calgary.

But it was the lure of Olympic gold that drew the duo out of retirement. "We have done everything else in amateur athletics," says Vicki, who, like her sister, is sporting a T-shirt depicting solo champion Sylvie Fréchet and coach Savard wearing Australian bush hats at the 1991 World Aquatic Championships. "Going to the Olympics was the only goal we had and not wanting to 'Add Penny.' It has been an up-and-down life for us these past two years. Winning a medal in Barcelona would make it worthwhile."

JOHN ROWSE is in Calgary

SPECIAL FORCES

The place is any playground in any town in America. A boy—black, brown or white—drifts a basketball, which springs suddenly back to his fingers like a toy. He takes it with his head, his shoulders, then down by his defender, glowing left as he takes a no-look pass back to the right, leaving a startled teammate for an easy layup. "Magic Johnson," he says in his best public address announcer's voice. Later, reaching over, the boy simply glides by his man and into the air, seemingly flying, his tongue wagging as he rains fire ball over the two men. "Michael Jordan," he intones, laughing, strutting, slapping high fives, rapping up his act about his Air Jordan sneakers.



Johnson is U.S. basketball powerhouse takes on the world

I basketball is America's national pastime, the leisurely game of boy summer days, basketball is an obsession of a different stripe. Never mind that it was created by a Canadian, James Naismith, who mist a peach basket to a YMCA wall in Springfield, Mass., in 1891. Basketball grew into America's game, a high-speed year-round culting in city streets and suburban driveways and flag country courts. But when, two decades ago, U.S. college boys were stunned by the upstart Soviets at the Munich Olympics—and were beaten again at Seoul four years ago—it was clear the world was catching up. Enter the Dream Team, 1992, the spunky-quietest defenders of the ball. They're a tall, talented collection of millionaires, Johnson and Jordan included, along with a dozen college stars, and their mission is simple: to bring home the gold in such swagging fashion that no one will doubt who is king of the court. If, in the process, they make the world take notice of the National Basketball Association products that sell a 248-page catalogue, the NBA will not complain.

Call it Operation Hardwood Stars. Just as the Americans tried to exorcise the demons of Vietnam by sending in overwhelming force to vanquish Saddam Hussein, it is a Middle East desert, so the country's basketball team tries, taking advantage of the international federation's decision to permit professionals at Barcelona, has assembled what it bills as the

greatest team ever—perhaps at any sport. And corporate sponsors, along with broadcast networks, are mounting a full-court press of hard-sell patriotism: "Today the Americans, tomorrow the world," proclaimed NBC announcer Mary Albert before the U.S. team completed its devastating sweep of the hemisphere qualifying round in Portland, Ore., early this month. Cheer-leading aside, it is one a betting against the NBA stars. "If the Americans don't get complacent, they're formidable," says Ken Skutumpah, coach of the Canadian team that suffered a 44-point loss to the U.S. squad and was eventually eliminated from Olympic competition. "Even unassuming—on sheer talent—they're in another dimension."

In Portland, America's dream team, at times looking almost sleepily dispatched, lost six opponents by an average margin of more than 50 points. Johnson, slaying all, which forced him into retirement from pro basketball last year, was his old commanding and control-

ling self. Jordan showed flashes of his unparalleled slip-making brilliance. Carlos Patrick Irving and David Robinson swatted away opponents' shots like flies, while hefty forwards Charles Barkley and Karl Malone provided points and muscle. The U.S. players were so dominant, and so intent on showing off their behind-the-back, in-your-face, cranking American hops, that they resembled the touring Harlem Globetrotters, toying with their paid patrons, the Washington Wizards. The American coach, Chuck Daly, was reduced to mouthing sports platitudes that seemed to bear no relation to the game at hand. "If we keep our defensive intensity, we'll be fine," he said at halftime of the tournament final against Venezuela—a game the Americans won then leading 67-36.

Some commentators have complained that such mismatches seem at best unimpressive—at worst like bullying. But in Portland, many of the Americans' opponents appeared honored just to share the same court with them—even posing for group photographs before games. "They were just happy to have us dunk on them," said Johnson. The Americans should fear stiffer competition at the Olympics themselves, particularly from Lithuania, Croatia and the United Team. "The beauty of this scenario," says Rick Treacy, executive director of Basketball Canada, "is that it really is the first time the best athletes will take the floor at the same time." Still, the polarized opinion

in Eastern Europe has splintered the two basketball powers that finished ahead of the Americans in 1988, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia—making the U.S. task that much easier. Not coincidentally, the American effort will also spread the basketball gospel. Under the international basketball federation, FIBA, has 176 members, and NBA commissioner David Stern has set an ambitious goal of helping basketball replace soccer as the most popular sport on planet Earth. The league is now playing a few games overseas and markets its new hats and T-shirts worldwide. Issuing the Americans public on the competitiveness of this year's Olympic basketball may prove considerably tougher—although many of the U.S. media seem bent on trying. When headline writers at the newspaper USA Today declare, "Next summer for Dream Team: Angels," it is hard to tell whether they are joking.

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MASSACHUSETTS

KING OF THE KAYAK

Each morning on their way to school, Olga and René Crichlow would drive across the High's Back Bridge that spans the Kistina River in Ottawa. In the spring and fall, the Grade 11 teacher and the Grade 5 student would often notice members of the Ottawa Canoe Club paddling in the river below. One day,

Olga said to her 10-year-old son: "That would be nice for you to do." Over the next two years, as the pair began their lessons, they used the bridge from their home in Nepean. Olga would occasionally repeat her casual observation. Finally, René turned and said: "Mom, you're always talking about this, but we never do anything about it." They drove down to the foot of the bridge to investigate. René joined the canoe club, and now, a decade later, he is a world-champion kayaker and a gold-medal contender at two events at the Barcelona Olympics.

Olga, 52 and still a grade-school teacher in Ottawa, is the first to admit that her son's development into a top international athlete is "like a dream—I had no idea of this sort of thing happening." That dream could become even more incredible on Aug. 7, when 29-year-old René Crichlow is expected to go after the gold medal in the K1 men's individual kayak C-10 event at which he is the defending world champion; the following day, he is expected to compete in the 1,000-m K-1 race. That he is racing at all is remarkable. A former computer with an almost obsessive dedication to training and preparation, Crichlow is also highly allergic and suffers from over-the-counter asthma. "As long as I can remember, I've had these problems," he says. "The allergies aggravate the asthma." But maybe that's why he has a sponsor: Glaxo Canada, Inc., a pharmaceutical firm that manufactures asthma medications.

Olga Crichlow remembers that it was about two years after her husband, a doctor who had

emigrated from Trinidad, died of heart failure that her only child's allergies were diagnosed. "René was about 4," she says. "I went back to work after my husband's death, and René would be up all night coughing and wheezing and wouldn't go to sleep." An allergist soon found that, in René's words, he is



Crichlow: "You are making music and the boat is singing."

allergic "to everything—dogs, cats, pollen, rapeseed milk. I mean things like anachorine on cream. But maybe that's not a blessing in disguise." With his strictly monitored diet—still amounting to 4,000 calories a day—and daily medication for his asthma, Crichlow does not anticipate that he will have any trouble at

the Olympic canoeing site at Castellet, 25 km southeast of Barcelona. "We have been to the site and pollution is not a problem," he says. "As long as it's hot and dry, I'm going to be fine."

His coach shares that assessment. Shortly after the last Summer Olympics in Seoul, where he finished 11th and 12th in his two events, Crichlow teamed up with internationally renowned kayaking coach Larry Kenworthy, who had arrived in Canada from Hungary in 1986. The 55-year-old native of Budapest, who had trained and coached many world champions, is unashamedly enthusiastic about his prize Canadian pupil. "This guy can learn everything faster," says Kenworthy. "Even our incorporate difficult technical aspects of the paddling stroke in three weeks that took my Hungarian champions three to six months to master."

Working with Crichlow, a kinesiology student at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., Kenworthy drove on his doctorate in sports psychology to create mental training programs to complement the rigorous physical regimen—two hours daily of weightlifting, one hour of swimming and two hours of paddling. "The coach has me imagining—seeing and feeling—the whole process as a great piece of music," explains Crichlow at his Burnaby training base. "By paddling with technical perfection you are making music and the boat is singing." Then, with no easy smile and laugh that are never far away, Crichlow adds: "Of course, the next day on the water the kayak may feel like an uncoiled corner."

Under the 1,000 m, which is more technical, there are two like artistic expression in Crichlow's 500-m specialty, an event he describes as "a ballerina type of deal." In that flat-out sprint, Crichlow—who stands six feet, two inches and packs a muscular 382 lb—says that there are just two strategies: "The first is to go as hard as you can until you die." The second: "The second is to go as hard as you can and slow it down."

Crichlow will be going as hard as he can in Spain, and that, he insists, is accomplished enough. "If you can do that, fight off the fatigue and pain and come up with what it takes, that's what it's all about," he says. "It's not just about medals—I didn't go down to the Ottawa Canoe Club that first day to get my eyes on a Vancouver box. I just want to paddle because it's fun and I enjoy it." His mother will enjoy it, too: she will be flying to Barcelona for the Games, just as she did the modest beginnings under Bill's Back Bridge.

RAE QUINN is in Burnaby.

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A GLITCH IN THE BIG RED MACHINE

In a deadline-filled field outside Moscow, a well-muscled blond takes aim at two neighboring states jockeying out of the soccer game. With their, they grant of the Swedish Kirovskaya sends a size-10 metal ball arcing towards those markers, which indicate the women's Olympic shot put record of 22 m, 24 cm. At 22 years old, Kirovskaya has spent the past nine years preparing to pay those shots for the greater glory of Soviet sport. But the U.S.B. is ancient. And the wile of its stunning collapse, the Big Red Machine that harvested 55 gold medals at the Soviet Summer Games in 1988 is poised to split along national lines. However, because the Olympic Village in Barcelona is too small for an influx of national teams and separate staffs from the distant east, the Spanish Games will provide a last hurrah for the old sports system—about 500 athletes from 12 former Soviet republics. And for individual members of the so-called United Team, Barcelona is a chance for skills that could raise them above the chaos and poverty of post-Soviet life. "I hope to win Spain," says Kirovskaya. "But my next event, I will not return after the Games—that would cut me off from the hard-currency opportunities I can earn at international meets."

Money, in fact, is an overriding concern of everyone associated with the post-Soviet Olympic effort. Top-ranking athletes who received about 100 rubles (the base minimum needed to start the team in Spain—the equivalent in rubles of \$2.5 million in state subsidies and another \$3.5 million in hard-currency donations from foreign sponsors) and stable training complexes in the countryside alone, coaches and athletes complained about shrinking salaries and the difficulties replacing worn-out equipment at the deadline. Victor Andreyev, Kirovskaya's 36-year-old coach, acknowledges that the Games may serve as an accidental employment agency for some athletes. After 10 years in the upper ranks of Soviet coaching, Andreyev himself earns monthly wages of 1,200 rubles, or about \$12—less than half the average monthly wage in Moscow. His has been offered a position at a Spanish university at \$4,000 a month, he says, adding "I am single and I have no family obligations—I just might like it."

The shattering of the old union can hand hard choices to some athletes. Andriy Babitskiy, a seven-foot, three-inch center, played a key role in the Soviet basketball team's gold medal performance in the 1988 Olympics. But he declined to join the United Team, which he felt would be the inevitable end of his career. Instead, joining with Vladimir Gerasimov, the 69-year coach who presided over the Soviet's victory in Seoul, Babitskiy is playing for his hometown, semi-independent Lithuania—a move that is partly supported by contributions from Canadians at Lithuanian request. By contrast, two prominent Latvian players, veteran



forward Igors Migunovs and Olympic cookey guard Gaudis Vetrus, are sitting up for the United Team. Facing a barrage of criticism from fellow Latvians, Migunovs and Vetrus simply that he was familiar with the styles of several other teammates to the former Soviet squad—and that he had a better chance of winning another medal playing with them.

Something rattled feelings over each nationalistic cross-over as part of Alexander Kostov's job. Kostov, 42, left a post as vice-chairman of the now-defunct Soviet Olympic Committee for a similar position with the Russian successor. Despite occasional grabbings from the Baltic states over Russian poaching, he insists that United Team organizers have excellent relations with the newly independent republics. But he voices irritation with Ukrainian nationalists who control that the United Team is just a front for Russian domination. "Some of our former brothers in socialism have been less than friendly towards us," he says. "Ukrainian newspapers have complained that the best coaches on our team are from Ukraine or Belarus. That may be so, but they developed their skills here, in Russia, under the direction of top Russian coaches."

Kostov admits that the so-called wild card system that has replaced the central planning of the old system has been a mixed blessing. As state subsidies dwindle, he says, it is simply good business to place greater emphasis on sponsorship contracts with such companies as Adidas, the German sporting-goods giant that is providing shoes and uniforms. But as sponsors' sales pitch that they removed recently left, his nearly speechless recalls Kostov. "I met this woman in the hall who demanded to know who she had to see in order to buy our headquarters. When I told her that the building was not on the market, she replied that everything in Moscow was available for enough money right now. She could be right."

So far, for State signs have not appeared around the stately 19th-century mansion that houses the Olympic committee. But 45 km north of Moscow, at the World Lake Training complex, local gymnastics coach Alexander Alexandrov glomally contemplates a recurring rumor that that state-owned complex might be sold to private owners, depriving the team of two spacious, well-equipped training halls. And that is not all that is bothering Alexandrov, whose team includes 14 girls between 15 and 18 years of age. "The food used to be better," he says, "although the girls—just not the coaches—can still get away." In addition, he goes on, "because of budget cuts we no longer have a junior national team to provide replacement and younger competitors who were challenging the girls and making them. And poor economic conditions make it certain that even lower competitors will have the time or money to train for gymnastics in the future."

Of course, spreading tales of war is a time-honored technique designed to rally opposition to a false sense of security. And Alexandrov has worked Olympic mistakes before. In 1988, only a year after he absented a team that failed to win the European championships, Alexandrov's gymnasts pulled up three gold medals in Seoul, including a free-throw final team competition. And despite his pessimistic mood, his current living alone in the European championships in Nantes, France, this spring. There, Bulgarian gymnasts, at 29 the team's ranking, grabbed a gold for their performance on the balance beam. The only blemish from the 1988 Summer Games, where she was the top contestant in the horse vault, Babitskiy is hearing doubt for Babitskiy's winning effort could bring a good contract to coach younger gymnasts.

Watching his young charges jump, he says, however, Alexandrov momentarily drops his pessimistic mood. He grudgingly admits that in Spain his team might challenge the other gymnastic powers, including the United States and Romania. "Then, changing things, he slumps in his chair and adds that, because of the chaos and economic uncertainty of post-Soviet



Biogymnast Babitskiy (top) is going for gold—or at least the hard currency.

life, there might be very low. But out of her coach's lifetime, Babitskiy admits that trouble is fine—although not because of any nationalistic sentiments. At 37, the four-foot, one-inch Lyubov, a Ukrainian, has a sharp appreciation of the way her sport gives her access to hard currency from appearance fees and cash prizes. "The fact that I will have to compete for Ukraine if I come in gymnastics does not really matter," she says. "I am doing this for myself."

Although Lyubov's hard-currency earnings this year—less than \$3,000—are pocket change for many Western pros, they are welcome additions to the 1,000 to 5,000 rubles—\$10 to \$25—that United Team athletes receive from the state each month. And the team does have its own glitzy example of a wealthy sponsor, pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka. The 29-year-old Bubka refuses to disclose how much money he has earned since his gold medal performance at the 1988 Summer Games—on the grounds that it is a commercial secret. But his drawing power is clear. "When a crying child gets up at night, I get grounded because parents around the old town last night, top Soviet stars publicly worried this, as a result, they might mean several steps on the international track circuit. "There will be no problem for Bubka," the pole-vaulter and of himself. As it turned out, profit-conscious insect promoters flew him to the stadium on time.

Leading up to Barcelona, Kostov promised cash bonuses to medal-winning athletes. In fact, he says, one of his biggest memories of this year's Winter Games in Albertville, France, is what happened after the United Team's victory over Canada for the hockey championship. According to Kostov, each player was entitled to a \$3,000 bonus for a gold medal performance. But in the euphoria of that triumph, he says, the sports apparatus decided that each player should get \$3,000 in cash. "You should have seen the expression on the boys' faces," he recalls, "when we began giving out that money in the dressing room."

When the games of summer end next month, predicts Kostov, many United Team athletes will walk away with empty stomachs. He shrugs off speculation that the team could lose badly in Barcelona—the U.S.B. is developing, he argues, accused too recently to effect an elite training program that was one of the old regime's proudest achievements. And on the field and on the practice field around Moscow, post-Soviet athletes were redefining themselves as top for the gold—or at least for large-decorated hard-currency bank notes.

MALCOLM GRAY in Moscow

SOUTH AFRICA: THE RACE IS ON

Next week, even as South Africans suffer through the chill waters of the Southern Hemisphere, that state athletes will be coming in from the cold. Most of those who will travel to various Barcelona to compete against the world's best were born and raised in sports facilities in the more than three decades since the country's all-white speed performed in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. "It is an extraordinary feeling," declares Sam Ramoo, chairman of the country's Olympic committee. "It isn't really South Africa's re-entry to the Olympics—it's much more like its entry to the Games, because up to 1980 the South African speed really only represented white South Africa."

In fact, the majority of the 97 South African athletes at Barcelona will be white—a reflection of historical imbalances that accorded few training opportunities to competitors of other colors. But the International Olympic Committee has admitted athletes only from sports that underwent a process of racial integration in time to qualify. International competition—beginning with the African Unity Games in Senegal last April—has already benefited some runners. Boling Pan, a 24-year-old 400m sprinter, is "feeling like every time he looks better competition," says his manager, Tony Longhurst. Born in Mooking Township, 40 km west of Johannesburg, Pan was one of five children and two grandchildren reared in the same cramped home. And the rest of his black family lived in the townships, where jobs were available to white people. "It was everything there's a lot of facilities, and it was the same where I grew up," he says. "But I'm proud of getting onto the team. I don't feel like focusing on the name of race. I'm a runner and that's all I'm thinking about."

The country's highest medal hopeful is 25-year-old 3,000m runner Hans Meyer. An Afrikaner, Meyer was born in the Cape town of Alberton, 300 km east of Cape Town. "I didn't really have all the opportunities that white people have," he says, adding "I think I should have a good track to train on and my parents could buy me some shoes to run in. So I was very lucky."

Last December, Meyer ran the 16,000 m in 38:33, breaking the South African record set by Zola Pheko in 1984. "I was the fastest in the world at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, but will be competing for South Africa in Barcelona." "For most of my career," says Meyer, "the Olympics were beyond my reach because of the isolation and because I was not fast enough. Now, I am peaking at just the right time. And it doesn't even mean existing that we are representing a united South Africa at the Olympics."

MARY McNEIL with CHRIS EMMETT in Cape Town
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Electing Clinton on the Hudson

BY ALLAN ROTHERINGHAM

Fewer Albert Souters tells us that New York is the city that never sleeps. That is true, it never sleeps. When, at the 55th Year, it is attended by 4,500 delegates to a Democratic national convention, trailed by 35,000 camp followers of the press, it is a city out of control. Claustrophobia becomes a way of life.

The new sense of the locals here for Clinton City in Clintonville on the Hudson. There is another straddle since the Reagan-Bush expense policies on delegation have degenerated the busy town also, thousands of marginal cases being housed on the city streets that have become their bedrooms.

Along Fifth Avenue, outside Bergdorf Goodman and the gold-plated Trump Tower and Salvatore Ferragamo's \$175 hat, just past the Plaza, America's restaurants litter the sidewalk. As the lines pick up the high officials and mass plain-degrees of the political party that represents the oppressed, the unions, the blacks, the poverty-stricken, there are the young men, black, sitting with confused eyes staring, HUNGRY—VICTIM OF AIDS. It's the city that doesn't care. On is someone. Or is perished.

The president-to-be, William Jefferson Clinton, goes out every morning—at all readers politicians do—for a jog. This is in Central Park, where on any average day a clutch of joggers are mugged, robbed or chased, terrified, back to their expense-account hotels.

Presidential candidates suffer no such belittling, being surrounded by hordes, bodyguards, public relations companies and such. Clinton cannot really jog, he is a big man—just a tiny silhouette short of George Bush's 6 foot, three inches—and somewhat physically. He takes 15 minutes to jog a mile (Can we imagine anyone chasing Hillary Clinton on his morning jog?). As his number explains, "The starts slow and takes off."

He is not there to jog, of course. It is to give the photographers a TV bite, to show Americans that a 45-year-old president-to-be is fit. The means matter of it all is demonstrated by the fact that he gets out to go and jog. As he is about to enter, a man approaches and furrows



a newspaper and a pen at him, requesting an autograph.

As Clinton is about to jog, the man shows a fit as a plastic bag in his hand. Clinton throws the newspaper to the ground and jumps in the car. He then jumps out—I like a guy with a temper—and hands the pen to the jogger. The city that never sleeps.

There isn't a cop in New York who doesn't have a New York accent. There isn't a waiter in New York who doesn't have a foreign accent. Everywhere there are signs—CAN GO HOME FOR THE NIGHT. Clinton obviously has a sense of humor—the warm-up singer before his speech in a version named Jettison.

On the day the Democrats arrive, there are 35 buses being mobbed in New York and eight wounded. That's not even a one-day record. Four Catholic priests are robbed at gunpoint. A Clinton delegate from San Diego points out that 304 delegates are

openly gay or lesbian. My favorite housewife inside Madison Square Garden is held aloft by a delegate, says THE PLANET: MIA VORONKA.

We are all aging at the prospect of New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, the finest political center in captivity, delivering the formal nominating speech for William Jefferson, whose father was killed in a highway accident three months before he was born, whose alcoholic stepfather beat his mother, who became a Rhodes Scholar and went to Yale and plays the saxophone wearing shades on the Amante Hall show and does a great Elm motion.

We are aware that Clinton, in a taped telephone conversation, mentioned about Clinton possibly being a member of the Mafia and we smile, with trepidation and suspense, the Cuomo speech will be simply shame Clinton with his eloquence by comparison, scarcely mentioning his name.

Cuomo does not mention his name once. He mentions it 26 times in a 27-minute speech—surpassing the mention 24 times of the previous "I". There, four mentions would have satisfied the Clinton crowd, eight would have delighted them; 26 ? Here is a man who seriously wants to be secretary of state.

On the corner at Seventh Avenue and 33rd, outside the Garden where Joe Louis rugged and Bill Bradley did hoops and Mark Messier won medals, Marilyn Monroe appears, a blonde in red lipstick, off her pumps and a white pleated dress that spiraled in the heat bouncing off the sidewalk. She pulled her lips and twined her neck, arched, "Give me love, give me Dilligard and Air-Force," before one of the 3,000 cops on hand to keep order and "Take off, Marilyn. Get back in your car."

"Down the block at Uncle Sam to stills was pushing Jews for Jesus. 'He won't raise taxes, he'll raise acids from the dead.'"

At the press bar in the Pierre a philosopher with a Greek accent is discussing Hitler with a Brit. "No mind so simple could have achieved what he did. Chances are a matter of greatness."

Later at night, all thoughts seem profound. There are 12,787 registered yellow cabs in New York. Since there are 15,000 alleged members of the media mob here, this would seem almost an equal battle, delegates, as we know, of the working-class party arrive from buses, since they all seem to have chauffeurs longer the length of an expense account.

Inside the Garden, a speaker continually refers to "George Herbert Hoover Bush." Another goes a chest going to GEORGE GET A GEP. GET A LIFE. GET ANOTHER JOE.

New York, very important, makes another president.

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To Mark and all our other Olympic competitors, the best of luck. We're behind you all the way.



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